OFFICIAL REPORT.
George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information, says: "The Fort Wayne Sentinel, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., has the highest circulation rating accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Largest Circulation in the State, Outside of Indianapolis.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY. JULY 14, 1894. ——PART FIRST—— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Shirt Waists.

It's a waste of comfort, Ladies, to pass the summer without a Shirt Waist. You will find wastes in a desert, but you'll see the largest display of Waists, those summery things in every variety of light, airy and cool materials, in our Fresh, Bright and entirely new stock.

Cotton Dress Goods.

It isn't by a happen, so that our sales of Cotton Dress Goods are so much greater this season than ever before; trade laws don't work by chance. If qualities and quantities, if styles and prices—particularly the prices—were not right, it would have been impossible to have sold such a number as we have.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

AT COST

STRAW HATS CHEAP

Straw Hats

ARE CHEAP

And right now is the time to have one.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Negligee Shirts

Are the thing for warm weather.

Call on us for the latest in Furnishing Goods.

WM. MEYER & BRO.

Rooms 5 and 7 Arcade.

A Bargain Window.

The Foster Furniture and Carpet Company have created quite a stir in this city by a new departure they have recently taken. They have set aside their new big show window on Clinton street to display only such goods as are being offered at about half price. They are sold only for cash. They are articles that have been purchased at receiver's sales of suspended furniture factories, being purchased for cash in very large lots, and sold by the Foster Furniture Company at a very slight advance. If you have anything in the furniture line to buy this summer here is a splendid opportunity to make your money go about twice as far as it usually does.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Company.

J. G. THIEME & SON.

Tailors.

Great Reduction

—IN OUR—

Tailoring Department.

All $40, $38, $35, $30 Suits reduced to $10. All $28, $25 Suits reduced to $18

Corner Columbia and Clinton Streets.

ALL FOR NAUGHT

Was the Great Pullman Boycott.

Debs Acknowledges as Much Today.

Labor Organizations Desert the Cause

And Announce Their Intentions of Resuming Work.

The Switchmen's Aid Association Executive Board Declare in Favor of Peace.

Chicago, July 14.—Chicago is very rapidly resuming its normal condition. The action of the conference of the Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon, supplemented by a meeting of the Building and Trades assembly last night, at which it was resolved to call off the strike and resume work at once, is accepted universally as the death blow of the Pullman boycott. Of course, Debs and Sovereign are saying that it is not over and that they are going to fight to the bitter end. Debs goes so far as to say he will tie up every railroad in the United States, but he also says, or did say, in a speech last night to 500 of the strikers:

"The only thing that now remains for us to accomplish is to get you boys back at your work. We made a proposal to the railway managers today regarding this. We did not ask for recognition for the American Railway union because you and I know that nothing will make a general manager sick so quickly as any mention of the American Railway union. We simply made the proposition to them that we would declare the strike off if they would promise not to be prejudiced against you boys in taking on employes. All we asked them to do was to take back the honest, clean, former employes—the ones who had not committed any crime. We offered to meet them half way in settling the trouble. If any man here can suggest to us any fairer proposition, we want him to do it; because, you know, we want to be perfectly fair in this matter. My heart goes forth in these times to the switchmen as the bravest and most loyal men that work on our railroad today. The switchmen have more than once gone out to help the firemen, engineers or conductors, but does any one know of any of the other brotherhoods ever having gone out in sympathy with the switchmen? If the engineers and conductors had shown a loyal, brotherly spirit in this trouble and acted as the switchmen did, affairs would now be in a very different condition. I hope, boys, to see the day come soon when every railroad man and laborer will be ready and glad to lay down his work to fight for the rights of any body of brothers who are being wronged. Not until you are ready to do this can labor make any demands on capital."

This statement, as had been all of Debs' statements during the last forty-eight hours, is accepted as an acknowledgement that he recognizes his defeat, and is now engaged in an effort to undo the work he has been doing for the last two weeks. He called in conference this morning the members of his executive board, but they did not all respond. For the most part the railroads are taking back their old employes as fast as they apply, and there were a great many applications this morning. They are not discharging any of the men who were employed to take the places of the strikers, and such of the strikers as are re-employed are taken as individuals.

It necessarily follows that a large number of the strikers find themselves unable to secure reinstatement, and these are insisting upon a continuance of the struggle.

The federal troops are getting ready to leave. The camp on the lake front has been busy packing and orders for their departure are expected at any moment. It is believed that their destination is California. The state troops are also on the move, but enough will be held in Chicago to prevent any possibility of a renewed outbreak. It may truthfully be said that with very few exceptions every man in Chicago, whether employed by a railroad or belonging to the Building and Trades council, is seeking work on practically any terms offered.

President Debs declared at 10:30 this morning that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was tied up this morning. He said the men agreed last night to go out, and that they had done so. On the other hand the general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, being shown this statement of Mr. Debs, says:

"It is utterly false. Not a man quit work today but any number of our old men were taken back and we have as many men as we can use and are taking in more only as work increases. Everything is in better shape today than at any time in ten days." He continued, "We propose to prosecute this fight with greater vigor than ever."

Mr. Debs said he had seen Mr. Pullman's statement to the public, and the fact that Mr. Pullman had at last condescended to make a statement was very satisfactory to the American Railway union. Mr. Debs added that the arbitration commission which President Cleveland proposed was apparently unnecessary in view of the action of the General Managers' association in refusing absolutely to have anything to do directly or indirectly with the American Railway union. The president could, of course, still appoint such a commission, but Mr. Debs said he could see no use for such action by Mr. Cleveland now. "The general managers," said Mr. Debs, "have undertaken to crush the American Railway union, and the American Railway union will fight back."

SOVEREIGN WILL ADVISE NO STRIKE.

Chicago, July 14.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, said this morning: "The Knights of Labor organizations throughout the country, were to meet tonight to consider the question of standing by the American Railway union during the present strike. I have been expecting that they will at these meetings vote to stand by the union, but I may telegraph them today requesting them not to consider the matter at all. It is a question whether they cannot help the American Railway union more by remaining at work, and this question will be considered at a meeting of the directors of the American Railway union to be held today."

Chicago, July 14.—Vice-President Howard, of the American Railway union, said this morning: "I am more encouraged than ever to continue the strike. This encouragement is based largely on many telegrams received last night and today from different quarters throughout the country." Mr. Howard said that he had advised the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern railways to quit work and tie up both systems. This advice was given at a meeting of railway men last night at Indiana and Lincoln streets, the audience numbering about 2,000 men. Mr. Howard enthusiastically applauded the idea.

DISCOURAGING TO DEBS.

The switchmen have taken decided action regarding the strike. A meeting held today resulted in the following being promulgated:

"We, the grand board of directors of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association of North America, now assembled at the city of Chicago, have carefully considered our position in the pending strike of the American Railway union and, whereas, our grand master, Miles W. Barrett, did not countenance the same, but held that all members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association be governed by our constitution, be it therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body, the grand board of directors assembled, to fully indorse our grand master in his actions in the said strike.

(Signed.)

"Board of Directors.

"Charles McCarthy, Chairman,

"James D. Sheridan,

"W. C. McLean."

This is interpreted to mean that the most authoritative body in the switchmen's organization have officially discountenanced the strike, and the switchmen having been the backbone of the strikers' forces, the outlook for the Debs-Sovereign plan for continuing the strike is discouraging.

THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL GIVE UP.

The Building Trades council has deserted the cause of the American Railway union strike. "We will adhere to the action we took last night in any event," said President J. J. Ryan today. "When we decided on that course last night, we were under the impression that the managers' association would accept Mr. Debs' proposition or had already done so, and that the strike was all over. I hardly think they would have taken that course if they had known the contrary. However, it is a lost cause and even though an attempt is made to prolong the fight, we will not alter our decision."

MANAGERS REJECT DEBS' PROPOSITION.

John M. Egan, chairman of the General Managers' association, announced at noon today that the action was final which was taken last night in returning to Mayor Hopkins the proposition for a return of the strikers to work submitted by President Debs, of the American Railway union. The announcement by Mr. Egan was said to be the result of a session of the general managers, which began today about 10 a. m.

MEAT TRAINS SENT OUT.

Many of the striking employes at the stock yards reported for work today. Forty seven switchmen, thirteen engineers and more unskilled laborers were given work. Five engines were put in service and handled all cars received from outside roads. The packing houses received 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep. Armour, Swift and Morris killed during the day and meat trains were sent out.

GENERAL MANAGERS ADJOURN.

The General Managers' association adjourned sine die just before 12:30 p. m. today. It was given out that only routine business was transacted, and that no further meeting of the general managers would be held unless by special call.

DEBS' COMMUNICATION RETURNED.

Upon his arrival at his office today Mayor Hopkins received the letter from the General Managers' association, returning the proposition for a settle-

(Continued on Third Page)

AFFAIRS OUT WEST.

Lawlessness and Riot Prevail in Arizona.

The Disorderly Element Takes on New Life and Makes Trouble For Uncle Sam.

Washington, July 14.—The officials at army headquarters were somewhat chagrined today, after they had reached the conclusion that lawlessness in the west growing out of the strike had been overcome, to learn of the development of a fresh focus of trouble in the southwest. It appears that the disorderly element which was cowed and dispersed at Trinidad has extended its operations southward into Arizona and New Mexico. General McCook at Denver has reported to army headquarters that the situation at Williams, Winslow and Peach Springs is so critical that he has ordered three infantry companies from Whipple barracks, Ariz., to take station at those points and move from point to point on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad as it may be deemed necessary. This is the only movement of troops reported today.

San Francisco, July 14.—At 9 o'clock this morning the strike situation on the Northern California is practically unchanged since last night. Under very strong military guards a few trains are running, but there has been nothing like resumption of traffic. The Southern Pacific company has decided that for the present it would be wiser not to attempt to run trains at night over any sections of the road. As a consequence of this decision daylight schedules have been temporarily arranged.

In accordance with this rule a westbound military train tied up for the night at Wadsworth, and incidentally cleared up the damage done there by strikers who removed valve rods from a number of engines yesterday morning. Trains which left Los Angeles yesterday tied up at Bakersfield last night, and the train which was reported to have been stopped there on Thursday night was intentionally tied up by the company. Two trains bound this way stopped over at Mojave and in the same way trains out of Sacramento eastbound tied up for the night this side of Truckee.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

The Government Purchases New Rifles for the Men.

Ottawa, Ont., July 14.—The dominion government has paid $58,000 for the first installment of 8,000 Martini-Melford rifles from England for rearming the Canadian militia. These [illegible] smaller cartridges than the Martini-Henry formerly in use and will permit of a soldier carrying 150 rounds. Owing to pressure brought upon the minister of militia by members of parliament, the government has decided to make changes in the headquarters staff of the militia department. The first of these was the retirement of Major General Cameron, commandant of the royal military college at Kingston, Ont., the West Point of Canada. Members of parliament have insisted that Canadians should be given good positions instead of English officers, as is now the case. Major General Cameron has handed in his resignation on the ostensible ground of ill-health. His position will be given to Col. Gordon Ridout, a Canadian born in Toronto, and educated at the royal military college, who is now colonel of the famous Cameron Highlanders. Although pressure has been brought to bear upon Major General Herbert, commander-in-chief of Canadian militia, he declines to resign.

ANARCHISTS DID IT.

They Burned the Arsenal at Toulon, France.

Paris, July 14.—The minister of marine, M. Faure, has left the city and it is believed that he has gone to Toulon in order to direct the inquiry into the cause of the fire, involving a loss of several million francs, which occurred at the arsenal there on Monday night. The authorities of Toulon are convinced that this conflagration was a part of a huge anarchist plot. Investigation of the fire on board the war ship Carnot, during her launching on Thursday last, shows that the anarchists had also arranged to have the Carnot fall from the slips as she was launched. This plot was discovered and frustrated, and then, it appears, the conspirators set fire to the ship by pouring a quantity of turpentine over the woodwork in the hold.

The French national fete, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile and the commencement of the French revolution, was celebrated today throughout France. The day passed very quietly. No disturbances were reported.

WHIPPED BY THE EDITOR.

Jobial Winters Wanted J. W. Vaus to Retract.

Portland, Ind., July 13.—Yesterday's Jay County Republican contained an article reflecting on the morals of Jobial Winters, city marshal, and charging him with associating with a young women of questionable character. Winters called at the office, asking for a retraction and threatened to whip the editor, J. W. Vaus. The editor would not retract, but struck out with his right, landing heavy blows until the marshal was glad to call it square. Winters got the worst of the fight.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

They Were Playing on the Railroad Tracks.

Bordentown, N. J., July 14.—Two children of Charles Carlson, one six years and deaf and dumb, and the other four years old, were killed by a passenger train here today. They were playing on the railroad track, and the engineer could not bring his train to a stop before the locomotive struck them.

MONUMENTAL FRAUD.

Such is Congressman Clark's Opinion of Civil Service.

He Says Not a Member of Congress Could Pass Examination for a $900 Job.

Washington, July 14.—After passing a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Eagle Point, Dubuque, the house went into a committee of the whole to consider the bill for the creation of a retired list for disabled officers of the revenue marine service. Mr. Clark, (dem.) of Missouri, continued his opposition. In the course of his remarks he made a general assault on the civil service system, which he declared was the most monumental fraud of the country. "Not ten men in the house," said he, "could stand an examination for a $900 clerkship. Why," he said, "they asked one man over there how many British soldiers were sent here during the revolutionary war. The applicant replied that he did not know the exact number, but that he knew a d—d sight more came over than went back."

MINERS QUIET.

No Fresh Outbreaks in the Indiana Coal Fields.

Indianapolis, July 14.—United States Marshal Hawkins received word from Brazil today that there had been no fresh outbreaks among the miners in that district today. The marshal has made arrangements to go to Brazil with a detachment of United States marshals on Monday and move the 300 cars of coal being held by the strikers. All the Chicago and Eastern Illinois engines are in Chicago and this necessitates the postponement till Monday. At a meeting last night the miners advised against the gathering of men at the various switches and deprecated the wrecking of the Big Four passenger train, which resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman on Thursday night.

ANOTHER VALKYRIE.

Lord Dunraven Will Build One to Compete With America.

London, July 14.—The Field, today, in its yachting article, confirms the report which has been in circulation for several weeks past, that Lord Dunraven and two or three other gentlemen have agreed to build another Valkyrie and that they will challenge for the America's cup in 1895. The Field says that the new Valkyrie will probably be much smaller than the sunken Valkyrie. Lord Dunraven's projected cup-hunter, according to the rumor, will be more nearly the length of Valkyrie I, so as to accord with the New York Yacht club's seventy-foot class. It is stated in Glasgow that the opinion prevails in certain circles that the Vigilant has been rather too plentifully gifted with sailing masters.

WEDDING AT BULZARD BAY.

Charles Brown and Miss Hester Wentworth.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 14.—The wedding of Mr. Charles Archibald Brown, son of Edwin Lee Brown, the Chicago glass manufacturer, to Miss Hester Wentworth, neice of Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, took place at noon today, at "The Crow's Nest," Mr. Jefferson's country seat. Rev. Edward A. Porter, of Boston, performed the ceremony. Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Commodore and Mrs. E. C. Benedict were among the guests, who included people from Chicago and New York.

Freight Cars Burned.

Cincinnati, July 14.—Two freight cars were burned by incendiaries before daybreak, one in the Chesapeake and Ohio and one in the Pennsylvania yards. There is no clue, but strikers whom the roads refused to take back are suspected.

Prof. Helmholtz Very Ill.

Berlin, July 14.—Prof. Herman Helmholtz, the distinguished German scientist, who was taken suddenly ill on Thursday last, is suffering from paralysis of the left side.

Seventeen years ago tomorrow Thos. Mills, the well known machinist in the Wabash shops, took the pledge to abstain from drink. In those days Mills was about as "tough" a citizen as one could find in the state of Indiana. He spent most of his time in jail and all of his money in saloons. During the time of the great Murphy movement Rusk and Reddick, two well known speakers, were holding temperance meetings in the old rink, which burned down last winter. Some 10,000 persons took the pledge and Mills was one of the number. From a drunkard and a jail bird he became an honored and respected citizen and is one of a very few who kept the pledge taken at that time.

Last night occurred the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jacoby, wife of George Jacoby, at her home, 78 Murray street. Mrs. Jacoby is one of the old citizens of Fort Wayne, seventy years of age at the time of her death. The cause of which death was heart disease, from which she had been suffering for some time.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern runs a special "Pompeii" train and makes half-fare rates from Fremont and intervening points next Thursday, July 19th. The special leaves Fort Wayne after the fireworks entertainment.

J. D. Williams expert accountant, Office: 53 East Main street.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Corean Capital Will Be the Battle Ground.

The Startling News Brought From Yokohoma of the Preparations Being Made for War.

Victoria, B. C., July 14.—The steamer Victoria brings news that while she was at Yokohoma active preparations were being pressed for war. Off Moji, on the Japanese coast, she passed a war ship and eight troop ships, carrying 10,000 Japanese soldiers to Corea. The latter action was taken by the Japanese government after a report that China was going to send 12,000 men. On June 26, Li Hung Chang ordered a fleet of five warships to the north for service. Many Chinese engaged in business are withdrawing from Corea and Japan. Japan has stopped the exportation of coal. The two armies are camped very close to each other at Seoul and if there is any trouble the Corean capital will be the battle ground. No less than four demands have been made on Japan to withdraw, but all have been declined. The whole orient is on the qui vive. Every telegram, every mail, every move by officials aid to keep up the tension of feeling among the people. The Chinese troops are quartered at Asan, levying a forced tribute on the people and committing many indignities. Reports as to Corean rebels vary, many holding that they are completely dispersed. It is probable, however, that they still hold their strong position at Senshu. Reports from the special correspondent of the Yokohoma Nipon, received June 23, state that, as expected, the rebels are still in Senshu and so powerful that the government troops are not attacking them. A reported great triumph of the government troops is nothing more than the killing of innocent people, who were being escorted by the Lugak. The latter defended them for some time, but foreseeing that they were not to be successful they left the people to their fate and shut themselves in a castle. In the meantime the people were killed in hundreds, and, as the tugaku announced from the castle that their leaders had been killed, a report was made to the government to that effect. Judgment was given at Tukiyo June 26 in the case of a man who killed Kim-Kim at the instigation of the Corean king several months ago. Kim's body, it will be remembered, was taken to Corea, cut into eight parts and one sent to each province. The principals were all discharged on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Although the plotting was done in Japan the murder was committed in China. The man who abducted Kim's friend, Bokur Ko, intending to murder him, was given a slight sentence. The plague is reported to be diminishing, but Hong Kong averages thirty cases a day with the same number of deaths.

FOREST FIRES

Doing Great Damage Around Bradford, Pa.

Bradford, Pa., July 14.—Forest fires are causing serious losses to lumbermen in this county. Many destructive fires are raging between Bradford and Kinzeau, in the Hemlock district, traversed by the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad. At Peak's switch, near Marshburg, a pile of saw logs containing 350,000 feet of timber was destroyed and a force of men are at work trying to confine the flames to one locality. The logs destroyed belonging to Weed, Mundy & Co., of this city, are partly insured. East of Morrison, three miles in Corydon township, 2,000,000 feet of hemlock logs, owned by the United Lumber and Coal company of Oil City, and the Warren Packard company, of Warren, have been destroyed. Fifty men are now battling with the flames in an effort to save 1,000 cords of bark piled in that vicinity. Families at the lumber camps thereabouts have moved to places of safety, taking their household goods with them. At Thurston's camp, Corydon township, the people barely escaped from their houses before the flames destroyed all the property in the place. The fires are the result of the recent dry spell, and as rain has commenced to fall, it is likely there will be no further danger.

THE ENGLISH WIN

At the National Rifle Associations Target Shoot.

London, July 14.—At today's meeting of the National Rifles association at Bisley Rifle camp, the MacKinnon challenge cup was won by the English team. This cup was competed for by teams of ten men who fired five volleys at 400 yards. The targets represented guns and gunners. The score was as follows: England, 133 points; Scotland, 128 points; Canada, 114 points; Wales, 89 points. In the contest for the Elcho shield, at 800 yards, England and Scotland tied with 557 points. The Irish team scored 564 points.

"MINNEAPOLIS."

The New Cruiser Out on Her Official Trial Trip.

Boston, July 14.—The cruiser Minneapolis is making her official trial trip today. The course is the same over which the Columbia made her famous run last November, extending from a large white buoy anchored off Cape Ann to a similar buoy anchored off Cape Porpoise. To enable the ship to steer a perfectly straight course six other buoys are anchored at intervals on a straight line between the end buoys and a United States vessel will be anchored in close proximity to each buoy. The total length of the course is 43.96 knots. While the course is probably as good a one as can be secured on this coast, it lacks a great deal of being satisfactory for the speed trial of a fast draught ship. At some points there is little more than twenty-five fathoms of water.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE

After He Had Shot Two of Her Male Friends.

The Fearful Deed of an Insanely Jealous Husband and the Tragedy That Resulted.

Lovelock, Nev., July 14.—Three men were killed near here Thursday night as the result of a husband's jealously. Daniel Logan shot Daniel Lovelock and Daniel Sullivan and was in turn killed by his own wife.

Mrs. Logan had applied for a divorce and her husband was insanely jealous of her, threatening to kill some of her male friends. A few days ago Mrs. Logan went to Cottonwood to visit her mother. Logan followed and that night attacked and severely wounded Dan Lovelock, the stage driver. Lovelock was unable to return, so Mrs. Logan brought the stage back.

On Wednesday she returned to Cottonwood to bring Lovelock home. Mrs. Logan drove with Lovelock in the seat beside her. Fred Sullivan, a stranger, rode on a rear seat. About dark Logan rode up on horseback. He was armed with a winchester and ordered his wife to leave the stage and go with him. She refused, saying she was going home. Logan then said he would go too and rode on behind.

They rode along for two hours, when Mrs. Logan heard a shot, and turning, saw Sullivan fall dead, with a ball through his heart. He had been shot in the back by Logan. Then the murderer shot Lovelock, who was too weak to defend himself and fell dead in Mrs. Logan's lap. Logan then got in the stage, and taking the reins from his wife, drove to a well, five miles distant, into which he said he intended to throw his wife.

However, she persuaded him to water the horses first, and as Logan stooped to secure a bucket from under the stage, Mrs. Logan took a pistol from Lovelock's pocket, and, when he arose, she shot him. He begged for mercy but taking careful aim, she fired again, and Logan fell behind the stage. Mrs. Logan dismounted and fired one more shot into her husband's prostrate form to make sure he was dead. Leaving Logan's body lying in the dust, the plucky woman drove into town with the other dead men and told the news.

Lovelock was stage proprietor and driver, and although well acquainted with Mrs. Logan, had never been suspected with intimacy with her. Sullivan was an entire stranger. The people here denounce Logan as a coward and commend Mrs. Logan's courage.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVYR.

Thousands Still Attend the Convention.

Cleveland, July 14.—The oppressive heat of yesterday was followed by a refreshing lake breeze today, which had the effect of increasing the enthusiasm, if such a thing were possible, of the great multitude attending the morning session of the Christian Endeavor convention. The big tent meeting, which was presided over by Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., of New York, was opened with the usual praise and prayer service. An open discussion came next upon "What are the Benefits of International Fellowship?" conducted by Dr. James Lewis, of Louisville, Ky. After many brief reports from the denominational rallies and prayers for brothers and sisters in other lands, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, spoke upon the topic, "Inter-Denominational Fellowship." The morning exercises at Saengerfest hall were largely devoted to the junior society, followed by brief reports, presentation of diplomas, praise service and short addresses.

ATTACKS A YOUNG WOMAN.

Miss Nannie Brazil Has a Thrilling Experience With a Maniac.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 14.—A beautiful girl in the hands of a maniac was a scene in this city yesterday afternoon. Miss Nannie Brazil, aged seventeen, residing in the western part of the city, was on her way to the postoffice when she was confronted by a man who at once seized her and attempted to take improper liberties. The girl instantly came to the conclusion that she was in the clutches of a lunatic. She called lustily for aid, and it was not until Chief of Police Cisco came to her assistance that she was released from his grasp. The girl almost fainted from excitement. The lunatic was taken by force to the county jail, where he gave his name as Thomas Gloy, and claims to have a brother, James M. Gloy, employed on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The officers are of the opinion that he escaped from the Anchorage (Kentucky) lunatic asylum.

CONSUL GENERAL MORSS.

He Comes Home on a Vacation.

New York, July 14.—Among the passengers on board the French line steamer La Touraine which reached port today was S. E. Morss, of Indianapolis, consul general of the United States at Paris. He comes on vacation.

NO ENCAMPMENT.

The Militia Have Had Work Enough Already.

Indianapolis, July 14.—On account of the active field service of the troops it has been decided not to hold a military encampment this month. The question of its abandonment has not yet been decided.

STOPPED AN ARMY.

The Officers Arrest Nineteen Big, Burley Tramps.

They Were "Rushing the Can" in Wiley's Woods and Raising a Racket—Bent Over.

Mayor Oakley had to deal with a genuine army at police court this morning. There were hobos from all quarters of the country—Pollaks, Swedes, Scandinavians and a sprinkling of other nationalities. There were nineteen all told, but seven of the gang got away from the officers.

About dusk last evening word came to the police station that an army of tramps were camped in Wiley's woods, southeast of the city. The hobos were holding high carnival and were rushing the can in true Bohemian style. Most of them were intoxicated. The police department notified Sheriff Clausmeier, and he, in company with Deputies Melching, Harrol and Stout and Police Officers Grimme, Knock and Greer, went out to round up the bums. The army had begun to move before the officers arrived and ten of them were caught at the east yards and nine of them in the woods. The hobos made but little resistance and part of them were sent to the station house in the patrol and part were walked in by the officers. Mayor Oakley questioned a number of them as to where they were going, but they had the usual story of "from Pittsburg to Chicago," or "Chicago to Pittsburg." One of them, a young man, better dressed than the rest, had a union card and was a painter by trade.

It was also learned that four or five of the men were graders who had been at work at Baldwin on the Fort Wayne and Eastern railway. The men went on a strike, got drunk and raised a big racket. Some of them walked to this city to finish up their spree. All the the men were sent to jail and put on the stone pile. For two months past the sheriff has not been arresting tramps and as a result the town is being over run by them. Hereafter hobos will be arrested on sight.

GIRL ARRESTED.

Last night Officer Paul arrested a young girl on Baker street for improper actions with a lot of little boys. She refused to give her name and was sent to jail. She appears to be a stranger in the city as no one seems to know her.

The police are on the look out for a couple of advertising fakers who are supposed to be in the city.

CRUEL PARENTS.

They Maltreat Their Children in a Shameful Manner.

Deputies Make a Startling Disclosure in Monroe Township—Another Case on Franklin Ave.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Clausmeier and Deputies Stout and Melching were out in Monroe township looking for one Frank Gibson, charged with assault. The officers, upon reaching the Gibson home, made a startling disclosure. They found that two of Gibson's boys were being treated in a most shameful manner by their mother. If the stories told the authorities by the neighbors can be believed, the case is something terrible. The neighbors allege that the two boys are beaten with clubs and broom sticks until their backs are blistered. The little fellows are kept half starved all the time and often when the come home hungry, after having been driven off by the mother, she attacks them with the hatchet. Both Officers Stout and Melching say the woman will kill the boys if they are allowed to remain under her care. The boys are bright and if they had good homes might become useful citizens. Humane Officer Schlaudroff has been notified.

ANOTHER CASE.

Almost as bad a case is reported on Franklin avenue this city. A German tailor who has been out of employment for some time seems to take a fiendish delight in abusing his little son. He beats him with clubs and ends of rope and often puts the rope around the lad's neck and strangles him. Not long ago this man knocked the boy into insensibility and it was a half hour, almost, before neighbors succeeded in restoring the little fellow to consciousness. At another time the father pushed the boy over a wheelbarrow and nearly killed him.

Neighbors threaten to take the law into their own hands if the inhumane father does not quit abusing the child.

REALISTIC INDEED.

Pompeii Throwing Out Genuine Ashes—Exhibition Tonight.

It has been suggested that the closing scene in the "Last Days of Pompeii" be made more realistic by loading up old Vesuvius with genuine ashes, vegetable cans and the like. A bomb placed in the bottom of the heap in the crater, and exploded at the critical moment, would be a magnificent eruption of the realistic order and the flight of spectators would rival the actual occurrence of over eighteen centuries ago. There are plenty of ashes in the city that can be obtained for a trifle—probably the residents would not be unwilling to contribute towards the expense of their removal, and the constantly accumulating supply will more than offset the wants of Mt. Vesuvius, should such a finale prove so irresistably popular as to be permanently adopted by the "Pompeiian" management.

The magnificent exhibition of "Pompeii" will be given again tonight at Lakeside park and a large number of people are expected from the neighboring cities. Everyone who has not seen this grand performance and the grand display of fireworks, the finest ever seen in this city, should attend tonight.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Serious Runaway Near Peter's Farm.

A Well Known Farmer Badly Bitten By a Bull Dog—A Small Boy Hurt.

Last evening a party composed of Wm. Kettler and wife and Conrod and Mrs. Kettler were out riding. About dusk as they were near the Peter's farm their horse became frightened and ran away. All the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out along the road side and more or less injured. Mrs. Conrod Kettler sustained a fracture of the collar bone and Wm. Kettler had his left wrist badly sprined. The vehicle was wrecked and the party had to go to a farmer in the neighborhood and secure a rig to bring in the wounded. Dr. Dumeling attended Mrs. Kettler and she is resting easy today. The escape was a narrow one for those in the rig and it was a wonder that some of them were not more seriously hurt. The horse was captured near the city.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

William Thomas, a farmer, who has been in the city for some days, stopping on Wayne street, was fearfully bitten by a big bull dog yesterday afternoon on Columbia street. The dog got hold of his right hand and would not let go until clubbed off. Dr. McOscar dressed the wound. Today Mr. Thomas' hand is fearfully swollen and very painful.

HAND MASHED.

Yesterday afternoon, Charles Edwin, one of the new men employed at the east yards in place of striking switchmen, was caught between the deadwoods in making a coupling and had his hand badly mashed. Drs. Stemen attended the man, who was taken to the hospital.

THUMB MASHED.

C. F. Valentine met with a painful accident in the Pennsylvania company's car shops this morning. The thumb on his left hand accidentally came in contact with a buzz saw, and the member was nearly taken off. Dr. Stemen attended.

JAW BROKEN.

Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, the young son of Henry Lahmeyer, of Lillie street, was playing ball near the east yards. A ball bat in the hands of one of the other boys slipped and struck young Lahmeyer on the jaw. He was knocked insensible and lay in that condition for some moments. Later he was placed in a large rocking chair and carried to his home. The bones in his jaw were fractured.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Charles Kersler, aged seven, met with a sad accident yesterday. He was flying a kite on the commons between Jefferson and Brackenridge streets and was running with a large pair of shears in his hands. He stumbled over some obstacle and was thrown violently to the ground, falling upon the pointed blades of the shears. The blades were plunged deep into his body on the right side, in the region of the stomach, taking a downward course and making a frightful wound. Dr. Myers is attending.

MINOR CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Alice Gloyd, of 410 South Calhoun street, dislocated her right ankle this morning.

George Shelo was overcome with heat this morning. He resides at the corner of Williams and Lafayette streets.

Yesterday afternoon on West Williams street Myers Bros. horses ran away with their ice wagon. Henry Stier, of Buchanan street, was thrown out and badly hurt in the back.

Dr. Sturgis attended all three cases.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Fort Wayne Man Found Dead in His Room.

He Had Just Received a Valuable Legacy by the Death of a Rich Relative.

Many Fort Wayne citizens will remember Thomas J. Williams, a jolly good natured traveling man, who made his headquarters at the Randall hotel. Williams traveled for the lumber firm of N. B. Sarpin & Co., of Cincinnati and made this city his headquarters for some two years.

Last February Williams went to Indianapolis where he has since resided at the Stubbins' European hotel. A few weeks ago he received quite a legacy from the death of a relative in Cincinnati.

At noon today a telegram was received from The Sentinel's Indianapolis correspondent, stating that Williams had been found dead on the floor of his room at his hotel. The cause of his death is not stated and might have been suicide or death from apoplexy, as the deceased was very heavy, weighing 280 pounds.

On his person was found a policy in the Fort Wayne Mercantile accident association.

Williams was divorced from his wife, who now lives in Chicago with her daughter.

Go to Pompeii and keep cool.

Bananas, 10c dozen, at the Market, next door to Randall hotel.

Wash Your Face with

A pure antiseptic, medicinal toilet soap for daily use. It embodies as far as soap can the soothing, healing, preserving elements that 20 years' practical experience treating the Skin have proven most beneficial. Druggists sell it.

A book on Dermatology with every cake.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

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Capital $200,000. Surplus $80,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Capital and Surplus, $626,000.00.
Corner Main and Court Streets.
Oldest National Bank in Indiana. Certificates of deposit issued drawing three (3) per cent interest per annum if left four (4) months.
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L.M. H. HARTMAN, Cashier.

White National Bank
Capital & Surplus, $220,000.
Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

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Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

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DR. S. H. HAVICE—
Diseases of the Nose and Throat.
Office Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
Office, No. 41 W. Berry St. Phone, No. 51.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 17 West Wayne street. Telephone 160.

DR. JOHN SEATON—
EYE AND EAR.
Office at Dreier Bros.' Drug Store.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms 38 and 39 Pixley Long Block.
I will give prompt attention to all business pertaining to my profession.
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[illegible]
PLUMBERS.
[illegible]

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Low Rate Excursions via the Nickel Plate Route.

The Baptist Young People's union of America will meet in Toronto July 19 to 22. Tickets on sale July 17, 18, 19; good returning until September 15th.

The Nickel Plate route, via Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston and Lake Ontario, forms the most direct route, besides affording a view of the falls and a trip across Lake Ontario.

Unusually low rates to all summer tourist points, both east and west. For further information call on, or address,

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LOW RATES

To Mackinac Island, Via Wabash R. R. and Steamer Lines.

The Wabash is now running its trains in connection with the elegant new steel passenger steamers plying between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac Island and other northern lake ports. Low single and round trip rates offered by this popular route. For tickets and state room reservations apply to Wabash Passenger Station. Telephone No. 6. 20 tf

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

Democratic County Ticket.

State Senator—Thomas E. Ellison.
State Representatives—[illegible]
[illegible]
Judge of Circuit Court—[illegible]
Prosecuting Attorney—[illegible]
Clerk of Courts—[illegible]
Auditor—[illegible]
Recorder—W. A. [illegible]
Treasurer—[illegible]
Sheriff—[illegible]
Coroner—Dr. M. [illegible]
Surveyor—[illegible]
Commissioners—J. H. [illegible], M. A. [illegible]

TONIGHT.

LAKESIDE PARK—Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii."
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—Regular meeting.

WITH the ending of the strike, and everybody is glad that it has ended, the papers can turn their attention to giving other kinds of news which has been greatly neglected for the last two weeks.

CHICAGO will have a nice little bill to pay. Pittsburg taxpayers are still contributing money demanded by the riots of 1877. How long will it take Chicagoans to square up for the damages of the last few days?

THIS talk about impeaching the president for upholding the laws and protecting the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions, demonstrates that the season has arrived for midsummer madness.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S tribute to the wisdom and firmness of Mr. Cleveland is fully in line with the complimentary testimonials of the national press. The present emergency has developed no new and unexpected trait in Mr. Cleveland, but it has justified all the implicit confidence which the people of the country have placed in him.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, the labor leader and president of the American Federation of Labor, says that even if the president shall appoint an investigating committee, his judgment, if it should reach one, would [illegible] [illegible] expects double [illegible] any good can come of the appointment of the proposed committee, although appointed, if at all, at the request of other labor leaders.

WASHINGTON boulevard will be the name by which West Washington street will be known after the paving with asphalt, which is now in progress, is finished. It is expected that it will be completed about the 22d of the month and the citizens living along the street are arranging for a fitting celebration of the event. They will have the band out and each one of the West Washington street citizens will join in a parade along the new boulevard. The street, when the paving is finished, will vie with West Berry and West Wayne for the honor of being the handsomest in the city. Washington boulevard will always be a popular thoroughfare.

FINANCE circles will be interested in the bill which passed the house committee on judiciary yesterday providing that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of any sum of money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender for the payment of debts. The author of the measure, Mr. Lane, of Illinois, explains that it is intended to regulate the practice in the federal courts in regard to entering judgements and to preserve the stability and uniformity of the currency. The law now is that gold and silver coin and treasury notes are a legal tender for the payment of all debts public and private. There are some exceptions in regard to the payment of customs dues in treasury notes, but this does not apply to judgments between private parties. But for private transactions between individuals the law makes both kinds of money equal, and Mr. Lane says that neither the courts nor private individuals have any right to annul the law.

The Forty-Fifth State.

The forty-fifth state of the American union will be Utah, the act providing for the organization of a state government having finally passed both houses of congress. Under the enabling act the assumption of statehood is postponed until after the expiration of the Fifty-third congress.

But for the practice of polygamy by the Mormons the territory would have been admitted [illegible] [illegible] the delay, however, as the problem of polygamy has settled itself, being abandoned as a part of the profession and practice of the Mormon church. The population of a little over 200,000, as shown by the census of 1890, is but a few thousands above the allotted ratio for a congressman, and in view of the fact that the new state will be entitled to two senators, its weight in the councils of the nation will be quite as great as its population will justify.

Of the political complexion of the new state it is yet too early to predict. The present delegate in congress is a democrat, and the admission of the state by a democratic congress may create something of a feeling of obligation to the democratic party on the part of the people of Utah. But these are the days of swift mutation in party politics, and those who adopt Josh Billings' advice and don't prophesy until they know which party is to land on [illegible] the new state will be wisest.

That Utah has an important future is not doubtful, but that it will ever take a front rank among the states of the union is hardly possible. For although its area is nearly equal to that of New York and Pennsylvania combined, it is largely a territory of high table-lands and mountains, the cultivable portion being confined to the valleys which are susceptible of irrigation. In these, however, there has long been established a prosperous community well entitled to the American right of self-government.

[illegible]

ONLY A STEP!

Length of a Heartbeat, Span of a Breath.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 15.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ii, 1-12—Memory Verses, 9-12—Golden Text, Matt. ii, 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the King, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem." Matthew gives us what is specially known as the gospel of the kingdom. [illegible] At His birth Jesus is called "King of the Jews," [illegible] He was called Jesus before He was born (Matt. i, 21). [illegible]

2. "Saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the east, and are come to worship Him." [illegible]

3. "When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him." [illegible]

4. "And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born." [illegible]

5. "And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea, for thus it is written by the prophet." [illegible]

WILLIAM MISKEY SINGERLY.

Active Career of the Philadelphia Editor, Banker and Politician.

William M. Singerly, the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of Pennsylvania, has never run for office before, although he has been prominent in politics for many years. He was born in Philadelphia 61 years ago, was graduated from the high school in 1850 and spent 10 years in a commission house, receiving a thorough business education, which proved valuable to him later in life. His father was a prominent street railroad magnate, and young Singerly displayed such shrewdness in the management of his sire's properties that he made a fortune. His father left him $250,000 worth of street railroad stock, which young Singerly in a short time sold for double that sum.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

In 1877 Mr. Singerly bought the Philadelphia Record, which, under his management, became a successful and influential newspaper. He is interested in many enterprises and seems to possess the touch that turns everything to gold. An illustration of the manner in which fortune smiles upon him is shown by his experience with the thoroughbred Morello. When [illegible] was a yearling, Frank Van Ness bought him for $2,200 and sold a half interest in him to Mr. Singerly. As a 2-year-old in 1892 Morello won the $20,000 Futurity. One of Mr. Singerly's hobbies is the development of horses and the breeding of Holstein cattle at his stock farm in Montgomery county.

He has built nearly 1,000 houses in Philadelphia, and his numerous and diversified business interests make him a very busy man. He has been an active Democrat since 1856 and took an especially active part in the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888. He is a personal friend of President Cleveland and an ardent champion of tariff reform. He is president of the Chestnut Street National bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund company and owns among other things one of the largest paper and pulp mills in the United States.

HONORED BY FRANCE.

James Stokes, the Second American Made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

James Stokes of New York city, who was recently made a knight of the Legion of Honor of France, is the second American to be thus decorated. Although he is a cousin of Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk, he has devoted his life to the work of upbuilding the Young Men's Christian association, and France's insignia of distinction was conferred upon him for his

JAMES STOKES.

services as a philanthropist. Mr. Stokes' father left an estate of [illegible],000, and the son has devoted a considerable portion of his share to religious and philanthropic work. About a year ago Mr. Stokes finished a quarter of a century of labor as a member of the American industrial committee of the Y. M. C. A., and for many years he has materially assisted the progress of the association's labors in Europe.

In fact, he initiated the work of the Y. M. C. A. in wicked Paris about 25 years ago by making such arrangements that the Paris association was able to meet in rooms of its own. The ambition of his life thenceforth was to see the day when the Paris Y. M. C. A. should have a palatial building of its own in the French metropolis. For years he has labored to carry out this project, and his efforts have at last been crowned with success. The building now stands at 14 Rue Trevise and was erected at a cost of 1,000,000 francs. Of this amount Mr. Stokes and members of his family contributed 400,000 francs, or nearly half.

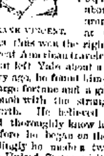
Among the other contributors were R. C. Morse, Morris K. Jesup, Thomas K. Cree and Franklin Gaylord, all well known Americans residing in Paris, and Alfred Andre, a wealthy Paris banker, who alone furnished 200,000 francs toward the magnificent structure. The building has a gymnasium, swimming tank and baths, bowling alleys, bicycle track, library, parlors, restaurant, music room and sleeping rooms.

The presentation of the order to Mr. Stokes was made on behalf of the French government by M. Andre, and the interesting event occurred in the big Y. M. C. A. building the recipient had been so active in rearing. In accepting the order he said the presentation was a high official compliment to the great work of the Y. M. C. A.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER.

Frank Vincent's Mileage Is Equivalent to Fourteen Journeys Around the Globe.

Frank Vincent, the well known traveler, who has just returned to New York from a 65,000 mile trip, has been making the acquaintance of different parts of the earth for 15 years, during which he has covered altogether about 350,000 miles, a distance equivalent to about 14 journeys around the world at the equator. He has thus won the right to be called the great American traveler. When Mr. Vincent left Yale about a quarter of a century ago, he found himself possessed of a large fortune and a great ambition to hobnob with the strange peoples of the earth. He believed that a man should thoroughly know his own country before he began on the others, and accordingly he made a two years' tour of the United States, visiting the capital of every state.



FRANK VINCENT.

Then he descended upon South America, analyzed the countries and their customs from Venezuela to Terra del Fuego and wrote a book describing the interesting things he saw. Europe was his next geographical feast, and for dessert he took in nearly all of Asia. When he had scaled the great wall of China he made thousand mile excur-

[illegible]

THE WHEEL IN WAR.

[illegible]

No less an authority than General Nelson A. Miles, the [illegible] [illegible] has testified to the [illegible] value of the bicycle [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] work, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] less time than the same distance could have been covered on horseback. Inventor B. D. Stevens of Boston has given the wheel even a more warlike aspect. He has invented a sort of gatling gun attachment for a bicycle which is designed to transform the inoffensive, silent steed into a machine gun. The entire equipment is [illegible] and does not add five pounds [illegible] of the wheel. A metal jacket [illegible] shape of a

BICYCLE WITH AUTOMATIC [illegible].

large pistol is attached to the front of the wheel, and when a scout or skirmisher goes forth with warlike intent he can slip the pistol into his jacket, connect it with the front wheel by a series of ratchets, and in a few moments find himself ready to give an enemy a very warm reception. The pistol carries six cartridges, and eight more may be fed into it automatically from the magazine above.

The soldier wheelman thus has 14 shots at his disposal, and, what is more important, the apparatus is so arranged that by pressing a lever on the handle bar the revolver is fired automatically by the revolving of the front wheel of the bicycle. If the rider continues to press the lever, the entire 14 shots may be fired, but by releasing it at a given time he may fire only as many as he desires. Another peculiarity of the attachment is the fact that the pistol has an arc of fire as great as the distance the handle bars will turn to right or left. If the scout is brought to bay and forced to dismount, he may either stand beside his wheel and fire the pistol by hand or attach the weapon to a light shoulder piece carried on the wheel and use it as if it were a rifle. General Miles has seen the apparatus and speaks very highly of it. The inventor is 61 years of age. His best known work thus far is the Stevens dynamite shell, which the government has successfully tested.

MR. TROTWOOD'S VACCINATION.

He Thought He Had the Right Envelope, but It Wasn't So.

The humorous aspect of vaccination always impresses people who are not vaccinated much more keenly and agreeably than it does those who are vaccinated. But in a case which actually occurred last spring in the environs of a great city in which a "smallpox scare" was proceeding the victim of the operation was able, before all was done, to see the humorous side of it. It was a very peculiar case—so peculiar that undoubtedly it never happened before and never will happen again.

Mr. Trotwood, who lives in a suburb a few miles out of the city, is a thrifty though not a penurious man and likes to do with his own hands what he can do as well as not. He was sure that he could vaccinate himself. So he bought a small quantity of vaccine matter of the best guaranteed quality, took it home, and before he retired that night vaccinated himself on the left arm.

Next morning he remarked casually to his family at the breakfast table as he reached around uneasily toward his left arm, "I vaccinated myself last night, and, by George, it's taking too!"

"Vaccinated yourself?"

"Certainly I did. Simplest thing in the world. Did it just exactly as well as a doctor could do it."

Mr. Trotwood's family were all admiration, but before he went away for the day Mrs. Trotwood, happening to go to the bathroom, found upon the shelf there an apothecary's envelope marked "Vaccine matter," which was sealed and had evidently never been opened. She went to her husband.

"Peter," she said, "what did you have your vaccine matter in?"

"Why, in an envelope. I got it at the drug store in town and brought it out, opened the envelope and used what I needed."

"But this envelope has not been opened at all!"

Mr. Trotwood was greatly perplexed.

"Why," said he, "I certainly"——

At this juncture Mrs. Trotwood burst into hearty laughter and produced another little white envelope, which had been opened, from the near vicinity of the other on the shelf.

"Peter Trotwood," she exclaimed, "I'll tell you what you've done! You've been and vaccinated yourself with my petunia seeds!"

It was true. Mr. Trotwood had taken the wrong envelope and had carefully vaccinated himself with petunia seeds, and he was sure it was "working." He saw the humor of the situation and laughed as heartily as any member of the family.—Youth's Companion.

Does Rudeness Prevail There?

Hotspurr (as the crowd reaches its way to the supper room)—How rude of that Miss Milyun to elbow her way so!

Havers—That isn't rudeness; it's forgetfulness.

Hotspurr—How's that?

Havers—She evidently thinks she's in a crowd at a bargain counter.—Chicago Record.

HOW TO TEST THE QUALITY OF SILK.

The Best Plan Is to Try It by Fire When the Smoke Will Detect Cotton.

The first thing to do is to try to tear it, [illegible] lengthwise and crosswise. If it [illegible] easily in either direction, be sure [illegible] the dye has destroyed the [illegible] or that the thread is composed [illegible] of what is technically [illegible] silk, [illegible] is safe, properly dyed, is the strongest known fiber.

Next test the firmness of weave by scraping diagonally across the fabric with the thumb nail. If it is durable and [illegible] the threads will not slip for any amount of manipulation. Otherwise the thumb nail will soon make a space of loose threads as big as itself.

After that ravel out a bit of the silk and look carefully at the quality of both warp and woof. The pure silk, unloaded, is of a lovely luster and very soft to the touch. If the luster has been artificially produced, the fiber feels harsh and brittle. If it is silk, but loaded with metallic dye, the fiber looks like cotton, but is somewhat softer.

Another test of quality is to pull out threads both ways and try their strength between your fingers—that is, catch them with both hands about an inch apart, give a quick outward jerk and [illegible] necessary to break them. [illegible] the silk along the lines [illegible] of. If it parts [illegible] along [illegible] that it will wear [illegible]

[illegible] test of all, though, for [illegible] adulteration of fiber [illegible] of the stuff and [illegible] of it. If it is pure and properly dyed, it will take fire with difficulty, even when held directly in the flame. It will go out almost as soon as the flame is withdrawn, leaving ashes that are nearly jet black.

On the other hand, weighted silk is almost dangerously inflammable. It takes fire readily, and once burning will smolder through the piece, leaving ashes that keep the shape of the cloth and are of light yellowish red color. If there is cotton mixed with the fiber, the smell of the smoke will betray it.

How to Clean Silver.

To clean silver, first wash or remove all the grease from the silver; then rub with a woolen cloth wet with ammonia and whiting; and polish on the chased and filigree parts with a toothbrush. This whiting is wet with ammonia and made into cakes or boxes, and agents are around selling it for 50 cents a box, that, the probability is, cost them 10 cents. It is good to clean glass windows and all kinds of glassware with.

How to Test Oil.

In order to be safe an oil should have a flash test of at least 130 degrees. It is well that householders should know how to ascertain what the flash test of [illegible] before using it. The method is simplicity itself. Take any small vessel or pan that can stand heat and half fill it with fine sand. On this pour some of the oil to be tested and place in the mixture a thermometer. Now put it on the kitchen range so that the heat may gradually rise and watch the thermometer. Hold at the same time a very thin lighted taper over it. When the thermometer has risen sufficiently, the vapor will ignite. The temperature is the flash point. Servants ought to be warned against the practice of filling a lamp quite full.

How to Sweep a Carpet.

It is important that you sweep with and not against the nap of a rug. It is also quite [illegible] even if the carpet be very dirty, to raise a great dust. Have a pail of clean water handy, dip in the broom, knocking the drops off [illegible] the pail or out of a window, [illegible] a few yards and repeat. A carpet swept in this way will look [illegible]

How to Render Charred Documents Readable.

Documents that have been charred by fire are [illegible] if collodion is poured over the charred paper. In a few minutes this dries, and a tough but special coating is produced, through which the printing can be seen. Bank notes and other papers thus charred have been treated in this way with success. Another authority says that charred printing may be made readable by the careful application with a camel's hair brush of a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. If in manuscript, a similar application of tincture of gall will have the same effect.

How to Use Court Plaster.

We see plenty of instructions for making court plaster cases, but seldom is a word of caution given as to the use of the plaster. If a deep wound like a cut is completely covered with the plaster, the secretions of the wound cannot escape and consequently inflammation will set in. Slight wounds may be so covered, but for a more serious cut take long, narrow strips of the plaster and place them across the cut so as to bring the edges together, leaving space through which the matter can escape. Wash the wound with water to which a drop of carbolic acid has been added.

Call at Wabash Ticket Office and get one of those descriptive books on how to make the trip to Mackinac Island by water. They are free. 20 tf

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NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION!

Thursday, August 2, 1894, via the Lake Erie and Western R. R. "Natural Gas Route."

On Thursday, August 2, 1894, the Lake Erie and Western R. R. will run their popular annual excursion to Cleveland, Chautauqua Lake, Buffalo and Niagara Falls at following very low rates, viz:

Peoria, $7.50; Bloomington, $7.00; Lafayette, $6.00; Michigan City, $6.00; Indianapolis, $6.00; Tipton, $6.00; Lima, $4.00; Fort Wayne, $5.00; Muncie, $5.00; Connersville, $5.00; Rushville, $5.00; New Castle, $5.00; Cambridge City, $5.00; Fremont, $4.00; Sandusky, $4.00.

With corresponding reductions from intermediate points.

In addition to the above, the purchasers of these tickets will be given privilege of special excursion side trips to Lewiston-on-the-Lake, including a steamboat ride on Lake Ontario, for 25 cents. To Toronto and return by Lake from Lewiston $1.00; to Thousand Islands, $5.00. Tickets for the above side trips can be had when purchasing Niagara Falls ticket, or at any time on train.

Besides the above privileges, with that of spending Sunday at the Falls, we will furnish all those who desire a side trip from Brocton Junction to Chautauqua Lake and return FREE OF CHARGE.

Tickets of admission to places of special interest at or near Niagara Falls, but outside the reservation, including toll over the International Bridge to the Canadian side, elevators to the water's edge at Whirlpool Rapids on the Canadian side, will be offered on train at a reduction from prices charged after reaching the Falls.

Do not miss this opportunity to spend Sunday at Niagara Falls. The excursion train will arrive at Niagara Falls 7.00 a. m., Friday, August 3, 1894, and will leave the Falls returning Sunday morning, August 5, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Cleveland Sunday afternoon, giving an opportunity to visit the magnificent monument of the late President Garfield, and many other interesting points.

Tickets will be good, however, to return on regular trains leaving the Falls Saturday, August 4, for those not desiring to remain over. Tickets will also be good returning on all regular trains up to and including Tuesday, August 7, 1894. Secure your tickets, also chair and sleeping car accommodations, early. Those desiring can secure accommodations in these cars while at the Falls. For further information call on any agent Lake Erie and Western R. R., or address

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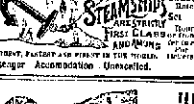

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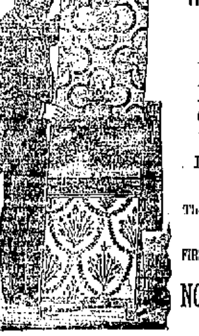

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

NYE DEEPLY PAINED.

HE DOESN'T THINK MR. HOWELLS SHOULD BE HARD ON DICKENS.

Charles He Says, Was a Very Good Fellow Left, Which May Be Relied Upon—Even After W. D. H. Had Read—Some Queries and Answers.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Once more I have been pained almost to death by the cruel attitude lately made upon Little Charles Dickens by a gifted son of Ohio, William D. Howells of Ohio.

I would not refer to this but it been the first of the kind, but Mr. Howells has been by spells lecturing and parting up the ground over Dickens' grave for some years.

He intends that when he was young he admired Dickens, but now he has outgrown the great novelist, and, in fact, many other able but deceased

THE SCRATCHES.

writers, so that now, as a matter of fact, if William would a real good book to read and enjoy, he has to go to work and write it himself.

Of course Mr. Howells and Mr. Dickens belong to two different schools of literature. Mr. Dickens belonged to what might have been termed the active and earnest school, while Mr. Howells rather leans toward the dry goods and notion school.

It is for that I should say this, for I am not fifty, and therefore I am impartial. I belong to the Authors' club, which proves that I am not literary, and therefore I know Mr. Howells will forgive me if I speak briefly on this subject.

Mr. Howells "cannot laugh any more over 'Pickwick' or Sam Weller, or weep over Little Nell or Paul Dombey." His early life was not very diversified, and so he liked some of Dickens which seems to amuse others. That may be true. Our tastes do not always run pari passu, and surely it is not good form to get $20 per column for running down Charles Dickens or any other standard author just because our tastes have changed.

Dickens gave us very often a description of the readers and allowed us to take his word for it or go and analyze it ourselves, while Mr. Howells dissects and analyzes as he goes along and doesn't leave any interstices during which the audience may get up and go out if it prefers to do so.

Mr. Howells says that the Englishman is always an irreducible discover, and that is true. So is the American. Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," however, Mr. Howells says, is roughly true. And we are pretty rough on ourselves lately too. It shows growth. It is the Jackson weed town alone that is sensitive when we say its stockyards ought to be farther away from its high school.

Mr. Howells and Mr. Lowell were very great admirers of each other, and when either of them got a literary scent in the grass he would run and jar the other or one to the it up with a chicken cracker or per it. This was lovely, yet who can tell genuine joy real Mr. Lowell's "Higlow Papers" now, and has not even Mr. Howells something in his old scrapbook that he wishes to possess? Take his hasty over written?

No!

Well, read everybody else but. Even Charles Dickens had. And so have I.

But in 50 years from now it is not the timid little tenderness who sells books on the trains now William and Charles are standing as to sales of books.

In 50 years grand will that seem to who, as an American author, can even depend upon a regular continued criticism from such a gentleman and scholar as Mr. Howells, and therefore I say again that Dickens must have been a great genius, or longer than Mr. Howells would have dropped him and made an attack on me.

We should all of us avoid too close a criticism of what we have grown weary of. I used to be very fond of the tale Nock claim, Mr. Howells, but since, a few years ago, I was almost snatched by the rude hand of Death from the great field of literary fame, I find that I can claim no longer than a West, Shore divided. Yet I do not say that the claim is to all men entirely unwholesome, poisonous and fatal.

To me he is parte green, powdered glass and rough on rats, while with the majority of humanity he goes well in most any form. Of course there is no law that will stop Mr. Howells from raking over the works of Charles Dickens, if he wishes to. Perhaps the long experience Mr. Howells has had in monkeying with literature, if I may be permitted to use a strong but rather crude word, has shown him how literature is made, and because he can now see the stitches where Sam Weller is sewed together he wants to kick down the whole structure and have a freight tank which goes with Paul Dombey and Little Nell. Death do it, Mr. Howells. Why want to push over Mr. Dickens' tree trunk because it is larger than yours? Moreover, by carrying down the Dickens structure you are allowing the public to look in and see the shortings with which you stuff your own hamlins and the little monkey wrench with which you trim on the sad yourself. We writers, Mr. Howells, owe it to each other to avoid any falling out whereby we may allow the people to discover how we spend on our pathos for the public does not really want to know.

Mr. Dickens was an author of some considerable merit, and I cannot see, after traveling over some of his immortal works, that he was overrated, why every reader of his stories may not have been absolutely true.

If Mr. Howells can no longer work over Paul Dombey, he ought to go to his windlass and have his ghouls hoist out over. That's what I'd do the first thing.

(QUERIES AND ANSWERS.)

Miss Blodgett of Boston, Ky., asks: "Is it correct for a young gent to take the arm of a young lady, or should the young lady take hiscorn? Please answer by return."

That depends a good deal on the circumstances. Miss Blodgett, and the prevailing custom where you live, for it may be true in Rome you should do as the Romans do.

There are only two classes of males who take the arm of a lady while walking or promenading. One is the gent to whom God saw fit to deny that soft and subtle growth called brains and the other is the gent who has overdone the sensual business and is being slowly bunco by his unhappy wife. Do not, Miss Blodgett, ever allow yourself to become a prey. It is not proper.

Evelyn, Cayahoga, writes: "Is it right to make a party call on a family who has just given a corpse of a friend, to which you have been a guest?"

This is a ticklish question. I should want to know the people who gave the funeral before I made my party call following it. Funeral etiquette is one of the most delicate affairs of which I know.

A good rule, however, is to follow the example of the gentleman at the head of the procession and make as little fuss as possible.

Dearborn, Elk Horn Valley—Yes, in calling at a house where there are two or more men who you are supposed to make the call, you shall one card to each.

Lillian Sacker, Bridgeport, Conn., writes: At what hour should a young man call upon his fiancee?

It all depends upon local customs, Lillian. And before breakfast is early enough and any time after that. For my own part, I was working on a morning paper at the time I became the affianced of my first wife. My day's work was done at 2 a. m., and on the way home I used to call on my fiancee, but I had to poison eight dogs before I was admitted to the house. We had leave three matters, Lillian, to the prompting of a pure heart.

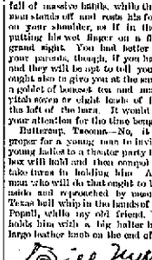
Hydemyer of Jackson, Miss., writes: "Is it proper for a girl of my age, going on 15, to have her picture taken holding of hands with a young man to whom I am not engaged, but not twice in the Bible class?"

No, Hydemyer, it is not proper, although a photo showing you seated with your toes turned in and your lap

THE EARLY MORNING CALL.

full of massive lilies, while the young man stands off and rests his forefinger on your shoulder, as if in the act of putting his wet finger on a fly, is a great sight. You had better count your pennies, though, if you have any, and they will be apt to tell you. They ought also to give you at the same time a pocket of hooch tea and smile you with some or child loads of lay into the lot of the hour. It would take up your attention for the time being.

Buttercup, Tucoma—No, it is not proper for a young man to invite more young ladies to a theater party than the law will hold and then compel them to take turns in holding him. A young man who will do that ought to be taken aside and reproached by means of a Texas ball whip in the hands of old Von Popell, while my old friend, Veritas, holds him with a big halter having a large leather knob on the end of same.



A Specialist.

Nubbin—I've a dreadful summer cold.

Cobb—In the head or chest?

Nubbin—Head. What's good for it?

Cobb—I decline to answer.

Nubbin (surprised)—Well, you needn't get huffy about it. What's the matter with you anyhow?

Cobb—I'm the one man in the world who never knew how to cure a cold.—Detroit Free Press.

Accounted For.

Mrs. Biggs—Where do you suppose Pebble picked up all those naughty words?

Biggs—I saw him yesterday playing with the minister's boy.—Brooklyn Life.

Both in the Cut Family.

"What kind of vessel is that?" asked the young lady, pointing to a passing cut.

"That is a cutbeat," replied the person interrogated.

"How funny!" exclaimed the artless maiden. "And I suppose," she added, "the little one behind it is a kitten boat."—New York Press.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE IN THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.

Something About His Democratic Opponents, Owens and Settle—Major McDowell, the Republican Champion, a Descendant of Henry Clay.

W. C. OWENS.

takes but a mighty short time to do a lot of very effective shooting, and it is matter for surprise, this year of blood and disaster and reprisals, that the shedding of blood in the Ashland district has been delayed so long.

The public is well informed regarding the preliminary facts of the situation—the circumstances, that is, of the legal contest in which he comes off second best; that W. C. P. Breckinridge, the sitting member from the Ashland district, had to go through with Major Hon Pollard for an opponent, and the opposition that has developed against him on social party grounds. The public should also be aware of the fact that down to the present time a Democratic nomination in the Ashland district has been equal to an election; that the battle now raging is for the nomination only, and that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that there may be more than one Democratic nominee this fall. If there be, the fight for the office will hold as long as there are three that for the nomination. Colonel Breckinridge's chief opponents in the present fight are Owen and Settle, the first named being perhaps the more prominent of the two.

William C. Owens is a citizen of Georgetown, Ky., a town located about 10 miles from Lexington, the county seat of Bourbon county

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

DUNDER'S ALMANAC

IT'S OUT AND WILL BE READ ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Cool Sap, It's a Book That Will Make You Laugh Hard to Look at it. The Sequence Always Follows. Hints to Students of the Science.

(Copyright, 1903, by Dundee Publishing Co.)

"Dundee, Ill., July 1.—Sequence is the whole soul." Shouted Carl Dundee as he rushed into the parlor, where I and Jerry Sap lay in the arm-chairs in a faint. "Hit 'em! hit 'em! some drug in it, I guess! Hit 'em! hit 'em! Give us a drink!"

"Did you tell him to go to the devil?" asked Jerry.

"Yes, sir!"

"Did you tell him to go to hell?"

"No, sir!"

"Why, you told me you told him to go to hell!"

"No, sir!"

"Then you did not tell him to go to hell?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Then you told him to go to hell!"

"No, sir!"

"Then you did not tell him to go to hell!

FAMILY LOVE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on Filial Love and Paternal Affection.

An Application of the Story of Jacob's Visit to His Son Joseph in Egypt, Whom He Had Mourned as Dead for Many Years.

The following sermon was selected by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage for presentation to his reading congregation this week. The subject is: "The Rustic in the Palace," and the text:

I will go and see him before I die.—Genesis xlv., 28.

Jacob had long since passed the one hundred-year milestone. In those times people were distinguished for longevity. In the centuries afterward persons lived to great age. Galen, the most celebrated physician of his time, took so little of his own medicine that he lived to one hundred and forty years. A man of undoubted veracity on the witness-stand in England swore that he remembered an event one hundred and fifty years before. Lord Bacon speaks of a countess who had cut three sets of teeth and died at one hundred and forty years. Joseph Crele, of Pennsylvania, lived one hundred and forty years. In 1857 a book was printed containing the names of thirty-seven persons who lived one hundred and forty years, and the names of eleven persons who lived one hundred and fifty years.

Among the grand old people of whom we have record was Jacob, the shepherd of the text. But he had a bad lot of boys. They were jealous and ambitious and every way unprincipled. Joseph, however, seemed to be an exception; but he had been gone many years, and the probability was that he was dead. As sometimes now in a house you will find kept at the table a vacant chair, a plate, a knife, a fork, for some deceased member of the family, so Jacob kept in his heart a place for his beloved Joseph. There sits the old man, the flock of one hundred and forty years in their flight having alighted long enough to leave the marks of their claw on forehead and cheek and temple. His long beard snows down over his chest. His eyes are somewhat dim, and he can see farther when they are closed than when they are open, for he can see clear back into the time when beautiful Rachel, his wife, was living, and his children shook the oriental abode with their merriment.

The centenarian is sitting dreaming over the past when he hears a wagon rumbling to the front door. He gets up and goes to the front door to see who has arrived, and his long-absent sons from Egypt come in and announce to him that Joseph, instead of being dead, is living in an Egyptian palace, with all the investiture of prime minister, next to the king in the mightiest empire of all the world. The news was too sudden and too glad for the old man, and his cheeks whiten, and he has a dazed look, and his staff falls out of his hand, and he would have dropped had the sons not caught him and led him to a lounge and put cold water on his face and fanned him a little.

In that half delirium the old man mumbles something about his son Joseph. He says: "You don't mean Joseph, do you? My dear son, who has been dead so long. You don't mean Joseph, do you?" But after they had fully resuscitated him, and the news was confirmed, the tears begin their winding way down the crossroads of the wrinkles, and the sunken lips of the old man quiver, and he brings his bent fingers together as he says: "Joseph is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die."

It did not take the old man a great while to get ready, I warrant you. He put on the best clothes that the shepherd's wardrobe could afford. He got into the wagon, and though the aged are cautious and like to ride slow, the wagon did not get along fast enough for the old man; and when the old man met Joseph's chariot coming down to meet him, and Joseph got out of the chariot and got into the wagon and threw his arms around his father's neck, it was an antithesis of royalty and rusticity, of simplicity and pomp, of filial affection and paternal love, which leaves us so much in doubt about whether we had better laugh or cry, that we do both. So Jacob kept the resolution of the text—"I will go and see him before I die."

What a strong and unfailing thing is parental attachment! Was it not almost time for Jacob to forget Joseph? The hot suns of many summers had blazed on the heath; the river Nile had overflowed and receded, overflowed and receded again and again, the seed had been sown and the harvest reaped, stars rose and set; years of plenty and years of famine had passed on; but the love of Jacob for Joseph in my text is overwhelmingly dramatic. Oh, that is a cord that is not snapped, though pulled on by many decades! Though when the little child expired the parents may not have been more than twenty-five years of age, and now they are seventy-five, yet the vision of the cradle, and the childish face, and the first utterances of the childish lips are fresh to-day, in spite of the passage of a half century. Joseph was as fresh in Jacob's memory as ever, though at seventeen years of age the boy had disappeared from the old homestead. I found in our family record the story of an infant that had died fifty years before, and I said to my parents: "What is this record, and what does it mean?" Their chief answer was a long, deep sigh. It was yet a very tender sorrow. What does all that mean? Why, it means that our children departed are ours yet, and that the cord of attachment reaching across the years will hold us until it brings us together in the palace, as Jacob and Joseph were brought together. That is one thing that makes old people die happy. They realize it is union with those from whom they have long been separated.

I am often asked as pastor—and every pastor is asked the question—"Will my children be children in Heaven and forever children?" Well, there was no doubt a great change in Joseph from the time Jacob lost him and the time when Jacob found him—between the boy seventeen years of age and the man in mid-life, his forehead developed with the great business of state; but Jacob was glad to get back Joseph anyhow, and it did not make much difference to the old man whether the boy looked older or looked younger. And it will be enough joy for that parent if he can get back that son, that daughter, at the gate of Heaven, whether the departed loved one shall come a cherub or in full-grown angelhood. There must be a change wrought by that celestial climate and by those supernal years, but it will only be from loveliness to more loveliness, and from health to more radiant health. O parent, as you think of the darling, panting and white in membraneous croup, I want you to know it will be gloriously bettered in that land where there has never been a death and where all the inhabitants will live on in the great future as long as God! Joseph was Joseph, notwithstanding the palace, and your child will be your child notwithstanding all the reigning splendor of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was that of the old shepherd to the Prime Minister Joseph. I see the old countryman seated in the palace looking around at the mirrors and the fountains and the carved pillars, and oh! how he wishes that Rachel, his wife, was alive, and she could have come there with him to see their son in his great house. "Oh," says the old man within himself, "I do wish Rachel could be here to see all this!" I visited at the farm house of the father of Millard Fillmore when he was president of the United States, and the octogenarian farmer entertained me until eleven o'clock at night telling me what great things he saw in his son's house at Washington, and what Daniel Webster said to him and how grandly Millard treated his father in the White House. The old man's face was illumined with the story until almost the midnight. He had just been visiting his son at the capital. And I suppose it was something of the same joy that thrilled the heart of the old shepherd as he stood in the palace of the prime minister. It is a great day with you when your old parents come to visit you. Your little children stand around with great, wide-open eyes, wondering how anybody could be so old. The parents can not stay many days, for they are a little restless, and especially at nightfall, because they sleep better in their own bed; but while they tarry you somehow feel there is a benediction in every room in the house. They are a little feeble, and you make it as easy as you can for them, and you realize they will probably not visit you very often—perhaps never again. You go to their room after they have retired at night to see if the lights are properly put out, for the old people understand candle and lamp better than the modern apparatus for illumination. In the morning, with real interest in their health, you ask them how they rested last night. Joseph, in the historical scene of the text, did not think any more of his father than you do of your parents. The probability is, before they leave your house they half spoil your children with kindness. Grandfather and grandmother are more lenient and indulgent to your children than they ever were with you. And what wonders of revelation in the bombazine pocket of the one and the sleeve of the other! Blessed is that home where Christian parents come to visit! Whatever may have been the style of the architecture when they came, it is a palace before they leave. If they visit you fifty times the two most memorable visits will be the first and the last. Those two pictures will hang in the hall of your memory while memory lasts, and you will remember just how they looked, and where they sat, and what they said, and at what figure of the carpet, and at what door sill they parted with you, giving you the final good-by. Do not be embarrassed if your father come to town and he have the manners of the shepherd, and if your mother come to town and there be in her hat no sign of costly millinery. The wife of the Emperor Theodosius said a wise thing when she said: "Husbands, remember what you lately were, and remember what you are, and be thankful."

By this time you all notice what kindly provision Joseph made for his father, Jacob. Joseph did not say: "I can't have the old man around this place. How clumsy he would look climbing up these marble stairs, and walking over these mosaics! Then he would be putting his hands upon some of these frescoes. People would wonder where that old greenhorn came from. He would shock all the Egyptian court with his manners at table. Besides that, he might get sick on my hands, and he might be querulous, and he might talk to me as though I were only a boy, when I am the second man in all the realm. Of course, he must not suffer, and if there is a famine in his country—and I hear there is—I will send him some provisions; but I can't take a man from Padanaram and introduce him into the polite Egyptian court. What a nuisance it is to have poor relations!"

Joseph did not say that, but he rushed out to meet his father with perfect abandon of affection, and brought him up to the palace, and introduced him to the emperor, and provided for all the rest of his father's days, and nothing was too good for the old man while living; and when he was dead, Joseph, with military escort, took his father's remains to the family cemetery. Would to God all children were as kind to their parents.

If the father have large property, and he be wise enough to keep it in his own name, he will be respected by the heirs, but how often it is when the son finds the father in famine, as Joseph found Jacob in famine, the young people make it very hard for the old man. They are so surprised he eats with a knife instead of a fork. They are chagrined at his antediluvian habits. They are provoked because he can not hear as well as he used to, and when he asks it over again, and the son has to repeat it, he bawls in the old man's ear: "I hope you hear that!" How long he must wear the old coat or the old hat before they get him a new one! How chagrined they are at his independence of the English grammar! How long he hangs on! Seventy years and not gone yet! Seventy-five years and not gone yet! Eighty years and not gone yet! Will he ever go? They think it of no use to have a doctor in his last sickness, and go up to the drug store and get a dose of something that makes him worse, and economize on a coffin, and beat the undertaker down to the last point, giving a note for the reduced amount, which they never pay. I have officiated at obsequies of aged people where the family have been so inordinately resigned to Providence that I felt like taking my text from Proverbs: "The eye that mocketh at its father, and refuseth to obey its mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick out, and the young eagles shall eat it." In other words, such an ingrate ought to have a flock of crows for pall-bearers! I congratulate you if you have the honor of providing for aged parents. The blessing of the Lord God of Joseph and Jacob will be on you.

I rejoice to remember that, though my father lived in a plain house the most of his days, he died in a mansion provided by the filial piety of a son who had achieved a fortune. There the octogenarian sat, and the servants waited on him, and there were plenty of horses and plenty of carriages to convey him, and a bower in which to sit on long summer afternoons, dreaming over the past; and there was not a room in the house where he was not welcome, and there were musical instruments of all sorts to regale him; and when life had passed the neighbors came out and expressed all honor possible and carried him to the village Machpelah, and put him down beside the Rachel with whom he had lived more than half a century. Share your successes with the old people. The probability is that the principles they inculcated achieved your fortune. Give them a Christian percentage of kindly consideration. Let Joseph divide with Jacob the pasture fields of Goshen and the glories of the Egyptian court.

And here I would like to sing the praises of the sisterhood who remain unmarried that they might administer to aged parents. The brutal world calls these self-sacrificing ones peculiar or angular, but if you had had as many annoyances as they have had Xantippe would have been an angel compared to you. It is easier to take care of five rollicking, romping children than of one old, childish man. Among the best women are those who allowed the bloom of life to pass away while they were caring for their parents. While other maidens were sound asleep they were soaking the old man's feet, or tucking up the covers around the invalid mother. While other maidens were in the cotillion they were dancing attendance upon rheumatism, and spreading plasters for the lame back of the septuagenarian, and heating catnip tea for insomnia.

In almost every circle of our kindred there has been some queen of self-sacrifice to whom jeweled hand after jeweled hand was offered in marriage, but who stayed on the old place because of the sense of filial obligation, until the health was gone and the attractiveness of personal presence had vanished. Brutal society may call such a one by a nickname. God calls her daughter and Heaven calls her saint, and I call her domestic martyr. A half dozen ordinary women have not as much nobility as could be found in the smallest joint of the little finger of her left hand. Although the world has stood six thousand years, this is the first apotheosis of maidenhood, although in the long line of those who have declined marriage that they might be qualified for some especial mission are the names of Anna Ross, and Margaret Breckinridge, and Mary Shelton, and Anna Etheridge, and Georgiana Willets, the angels of the battle-fields of Fair Oaks, and Lookout mountain, and Chancellorsville; and, though single life has been honored by the fact that the three grandest men of the Bible—John and Paul and Christ—were celibates.

Let the ungrateful world sneer at the maiden aunt, but God has a throne burnished for her arrival, and on one side of that throne in Heaven, there is a vase containing two jewels, the one brighter than the Kohinoor of London tower and the other larger than any diamond ever found in the districts of Golconda—the one jewel by the lapidary of the palace cut with the words: "Inasmuch as ye did it to father;" the other jewel by the lapidary of the palace cut with the words: "Inasmuch as ye did it to mother." "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" is the exquisite ballad of Will Carleton, who found an old woman who had been turned off by her prosperous sons; but I thank God I may find in my text "Over the hills to the palace."

As if to disgust us with unfilial conduct, the Bible presents us the story of Micah, who stole the eleven hundred shekels from his mother, and the story of Absalom, who tried to dethrone his father. But all history is beautiful with stories of filial fidelity. Epaminondas, the warrior, found his chief delight in reciting to his parents his victories. There goes Æneas from burning Troy, on his shoulders Anchises, his father. The Athenians punished with death any undutiful conduct. There goes beautiful Ruth escorting venerable Naomi across the desert amid the howling of the wolves and the barking of the jackals. John Lawrence, burned at the stake in Colchester, was cheered in the flames by his children, who said: "Oh, God, strengthen thy servant and keep thy promise!" And Christ in the hour of excruciation provided for his old mother. Jacob kept his resolution: "I will go and see him before I die," and a little while after we find them walking the tesselated floor of the palace, Jacob and Joseph, the prime minister, proud of the shepherd.

I may say in regard to the most of you that your parents have probably visited you for the last time, or will soon pay you such a visit, and I have wondered if they will ever visit you in the King's palace. "Oh," you say, "I am in the pit of sin!" Joseph was in the pit. "Oh," you say, "I am in the prison of mine iniquity!" Joseph was once in prison. "Oh," you say, "I didn't have a fair chance; I was denied maternal attendance!" Joseph was denied maternal attendance. "Oh," you say, "I am far away from the land of my nativity!" Joseph was far from home. "Oh" you say, "I have been betrayed and exasperated!" Did not Joseph's brethren sell him to a passing Ishmaelitish caravan? Yet God brought him to that emblazoned residence; and if you will trust his grace in Jesus Christ, you, too, will be impalaced. Oh, what a day that will be when the old folks come from an adjoining mansion in Heaven and find you amid the alabaster pillars of the throne room and living with the King! They are coming up the steps now, and the epauletted guard of the palace rushes in and says: "Your father's coming, your mother's coming!" And when under the arches of precious stones and on the pavement of porphyry you greet each other, the scene will eclipse the meeting on the Goshen highway, when Joseph and Jacob fell on each other's neck and wept a good while.

But, oh, how changed the old folks will be! Their cheek smoothed into the flesh of a little child. Their stooped posture lifted into immortal symmetry. Their foot now so feeble, then with the sprightliness of a bounding roe, as they shall say to you: "A spirit passed this way from earth and told us that you were wayward and dissipated after we left the world; but you have repented, our prayer has been answered, and you are here; and as we used to visit you on earth before we died, now we visit you in your new home after our ascension." And father will say: "Mother, don't you see Joseph is yet alive?" and mother will say: "Yes, father, Joseph is yet alive!" And then they will talk over their earthly anxieties in regard to you, and the midnight supplications in your behalf, and they will recite to each other the old Scripture passage with which they used to cheer their staggering faith: "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee." Oh, the palace, the palace, the palace! That is what Richard Baxter called "The Saints' Everlasting Rest." That is what John Bunyan called the "Celestial City." That is Young's "Night Thoughts" turned into morning exultations. That is Gray's "Elegy in a Churchyard" turned to resurrection spectacle. That is the "Cotter's Saturday Night" exchanged for the Cotter's Sunday morning. That is the shepherd of Salisbury Plains amid the flocks on the hills of Heaven. That is the famine-struck Padanaram turned into the rich pasture fields of Goshen. That is Jacob visiting Joseph at the emerald castle.

—There are two precious words often found in the mouth of Christ: "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." "Whatsoever ye ask in My name, that will I do." "Whosoever" is on the outside of the gate, and lets in all who choose. "Whatsoever" is on the inside, and gives to those who enter the free range of all the region and treasures of grace. "Whosoever" makes salvation free. "Whatsoever" makes it full.—Presbyterian Observer.

Better be called up than called down.—Rural New Yorker.

FOR SUNDAY READING.

A MORNING HYMN.

A Paraphrase from Bishop Andrewes' Devotions.

Glory to Thee, all glory, Lord, to Thee,
Who gavest sleep by night, sweet sleep, to me;
Recruit to strength, rest to tired senses,
For weary mind and body, rest and peace.

O grant, good Lord, the new day, in Thy fear,
And every day may bring my soul more near
To fullness of Christ's stature, drawing closer
All sweets of health and peace and innocence.

O grant, good Lord, that camping near my side,
Thy holy angel, faithful guard and guide,
May ever win me to his works and ways,
As save the soul and manifest Thy praise.

O grant, good Lord, whate'er amiss I wrought,
Neglect, offense, in deed or word or thought,
Of bygone hours, may all be done away,
Forgiven now, and in the last great day.

O grant, good Lord, the (sic) Thy gracious will;
The world with plenty and with peace to fill;
Hath thirsty, Lord, these bounties now I crave
Which slumber not, which souls immortal save.

O grant, good Lord, I aught of lovely hue,
Just, honest, pure, of good report and true,
If any virtue, any praise there be,
Grant we may think it, do it, all to Thee.

O grant, good Lord (so near life's narrow bound!)
That with a Christian death my life be crowned,
A death all void of sin and void of shame,
And painless, if I ask it without blame.

Above all grant, good Lord, since men must die
And then be judged, that, with good comfort, I
Before my Judge appear at last and stand
Among the blessed sheep at His right hand.
—J. E. C. Sneves, in N. Y. Independent.

THE CLASS THAT WINS.

The Ambitious Not the Doubtful Are the Successful Ones.

"It is a tough old world," says one of our eastern professors in a late number of a popular review. And what is his conclusion from this fact? Better leave the world alone and spare your foolish pains. That is not the Christian way of regarding a mighty task.

Roughly speaking all men are to be divided into two classes; those to whom nothing is possible and those to whom all things are possible. These two classes to be sure, overlap and shade into each other, but a man belongs to that class whose animating spirit shows itself in his views of life. There are, for example, those who believe it is possible to chop down a tree, but shake their heads doubtfully over the proposition to tunnel the Rocky mountains. "I have lived in Chicago now thirty odd years," said an acquaintance of us the other day, "and in that time it has been the crazy men who have become rich." The men to whom it was impossible that this swamp should be converted to a metropolis are poor to-day.

They who have studied the past know that there are no forces so mighty as the silent forces. Our orators talk about the power of a cyclone, but the scientist knows that the power which builds up a forest is mightier than that which uproots a tree. That which tosses a house in air is but a feeble thing compared with the force that swings through immeasurable orbits systems of suns and worlds and satellites. Rude men were able to perceive that in the leaping mountain torrent which filled all the gorge with uproar there was a power to grind their corn; but a wise man came who saw in the whispering steam from the spout of a kettle a still mightier force; and by and by a wiser discovered that in this silent and awful light which played about the pole there was a still more tremendous force which should revolutionize the industries of mankind. He who is looking for power looks to find it where the silence is as deep as that which wrapped the mount of God when the prophet awaited the revelation of the Divine presence.

And the mightiest of such silent forces are the noblest ones. There are those who assert that "Every man has his price." It is a coarse way of saying that the meanest passions are the most powerful. There were those who thought that the pride and bigotry of the duke of Alva were mightier than the love of country and of liberty which animated the beggars of Holland; but they were feeble forces when brought into conflict with the unselfish passions of patriots and Bible lovers. During those terrible years between 1861 and 1865 there was not a day in which the nation might not have saved its silver and gold, by simply giving up its flag! You could not plunge our republic into war to-day for all the cod that swim the banks of Newfoundland, or all the seals that sprawl upon Alaskan islands; but lay one rude touch upon the emblem of its liberty and every rusty sword from Maine to California would leap from its ragged scabbard. It is the "weak things" which always confound the mighty.

The philosopher as well as the believer can thus understand why the Christian does not fear to attempt the transformation of this ungodly world. For of all the noblest passions love is still supreme. There is not a morning in which the daily press does not record some death for the sake of love. Now it is a father snatching his boy from the flames; now a mother dying upon the track where her babe had wandered. But always and everywhere love is the strongest as well as the sweetest thing in the world. And they who sneer at the thought that the cross can ever conquer this "tough old world" know not that the force which animates the Christian life is the might of personal and loving devotion to a personal Redeemer.

Paint the sins of the world as black as you may, love makes light of its conquest. Christendom is not simply so many people holding a common creed which some consider it a duty to propagate; it is so many millions of saved souls who cherish in their hearts a love for Christ, a love constraining them to fortitude, and, if need be, to martyrdom.

No religion among all those presented at the late parliament presented one to call out love as did the Christian faith. It is this power of a constraining love which has made it victorious where others have fallen defeated. It is this love in the heart which enables the soul to believe all things. Love never questions its ability, but to every command: "Disciple all nations," responds unhesitatingly: "I will."—Chicago Interior.

STRUGGLE FOR ATTAINMENT.

The Blessing of the Unattained May Be Greater to Us Than All That We Win and Hold Besides.

"Life is, in the main, a struggle for attainment. Without the hope of attaining that which seems worth striving for, most of the toil of life would be hopeless drudgery. The child and the man alike look forward to some high attainment, in the line of education or of position or of acquisition, which shall meet and satisfy the desires of the whole being, and for which they are willing to toil and endure and suffer whatever may be essential to that end. If the end striven for be attained, it may prove to be neither satisfactory nor worth the effort made for its reaching. If it be not attained, the disappointment is sure to be great; but if it were worth striving for, the influence of it, even though unattained, may be a blessing in the life of him who struggled for it, beyond all other influence in his earthly career.

The hope of a home in the land promised to God's people was an incitement and an inspiration to Moses in the long years of his life in Egypt and in Arabia. Looking forward to this as an attainment, he was willing to give up the privileges and honors of a royal palace, and to cast in his lot with an oppressed people, in the hope that he might aid in bringing them also to the desired possession. Years passed on, and he wearied in, but not of the struggle and endurance. His life was lived for this, and death was many a time braved for it. But when the attainment seemed just within his reach, Moses was told of God to go up alone on to a mountain peak, and there have a glimpse from afar of the goodly land he must not enter. The only blessing of his life was the blessing of the unattained. Was this nothing to him? Was his life a failure? Nay:

This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And the blessing of blessings for Moses was the blessing of the unattained.

No man among the Hebrews gained so much from the land of promise as Moses gained. None of them felt so deeply or so sacredly the influence of that land on their lives as he felt it on his. Even Joshua and Caleb, who entered into it by struggle, had no such place in its history as had he. When, in the fullness of time, the Son of God stood transfigured on a mount of mounts in that holy land, it was Moses, not Caleb or Joshua, who stood with Him there; and the joy of Moses was then all the greater because of what had been to him the unattained in his earthly lifetime. And thus it is in the lives of many through the blessing of the unattained.

A mother who has lived in loving hope of a useful life for the son whom she was training for God's service, finds herself shut off from all this hope by the son's sudden taking away, before entering on his active career. All her fond anticipations of the joy that her son's work on earth would give to her and to others are gone forever. Her only blessing now in that son's life here is the blessing of the unattained. Yet that blessing may show itself in her every look and word, and she may be recognized by others as ministering to many in Christ's service, for her son and for herself continually. She could never have been what she is in that service but for the opening of her loving longing toward that which, while unattained, is to her an ever-present ideal of blessing.

A noble and worthy lover, who had looked forward through years of struggle and of hope to a land of promise in a blessed union of heart and life with the woman who was worthy of him, and of whom he was worthy, may be called to take his farewell look at that land from a mound of fresh earth this side its border. It is thenceforth forevermore the unattained land to him; but his thought and words may have color and tone from that vision of the unattained while life remains, and his fellow-men may feel the force of that which he struggled for, as they could never have felt it had he entered into its possession. The world's deepest thinkers and tenderest writers have spoken out under the hallowing influence of the unattained.

High attainment is a worthy object of aspiration and endeavor, but God may make the unattained a richer blessing to us than ever the attained could be. It is in what we have looked forward to that the blessing lies, not in our gain of that toward which we aspired and strove. The lofty ideal remains to us, even when the hope of attainment is gone. God may, indeed, tell us that it is better for us never to enter the land we rightly longed to live in, but God will never tell us that it would have been better for us not to have had such love and longings for that land. The blessing of the unattained may be greater to us than all that we win and hold besides.—S. S. Times.

Earthly Things Not Needed.

When mother died she left some things here, and they made us rich.

Let me tell you, dear reader, what they were. She left her crutch here; for seven years in Heaven. Think of that.

She could not see very well, and hence, wore glasses, but she left them here. No use for eye-helpers there. No dim visions in Heaven. Think of it.

She left her Bible here. It was her chart and compass on the sea of life. It brought her safe home to God. She has no need of it now. We little think of love letters when the lover is near by.

She left her property here. It would have made a poor showing there in the King's palace in the city of gold. What earthly use of carrying aught to Heaven when houses are furnished free?

But, best of all, she left us the example of piety and prayer. I prefer it to a clean million.

What will you take with you, and what will you leave here?—Young Men's Era.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Some of the Ram's Horn's Rare Bits of Truth.

Self-denial brings us close to Christ.

A revival means a recovery of lost power.

To feel good is not the highest life, but to be good is.

The sin we keep for a servant will soon become our master.

Importunity means holding on until you get what you want.

Death tears open the envelope that Heaven may get the letter.

If you want to please God, don't let worry spoil your life.

The body of death is the vacated tent of one who has gone to live in a mansion.

One decided, positive step toward God turns the back squarely upon the world.

Without praise for God in his heart no man can know just what it means to be rich.

There are people who never get into a good meeting unless they lead it themselves.

There are some Davids who never kill Goliath because they try to do it in Saul's armor.

A little with God is enough. With a grain of wheat He can feed the whole world.

Only through the help of Christ can a man be made strong enough to say no to himself.

Before some preachers will throw a stone at a sin they want to know who is hiding under it.

If there is evil in the speech it is a sure evidence that there is something wrong in the heart.

The sad fate of Lot's wife seems to show that it is about as bad to look back as it is not to start.

Trying to hide beneath the fig leaves was Adam's way of telling God that he felt the need of Christ.

To believe a truth that comes from God always lifts us up. To believe the devil's lie pulls us toward the pit.

Ministers who are more concerned about salary than souls never get the Bible wide open for anybody when they preach.

Whenever you find a man selling goods with a short yardstick, you find one who is convinced in his own mind that the Bible is not true.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ONLY A DRUNKARD.

The Tragic Story of a Drunkard's Ruined Life.

He was not a bad-looking man, the prisoner at the bar.

Dissipation had left its mark, but there was something about the face that made you think that in his young manhood were other and happier days. He was not raised a thief, this man accused of stealing a diamond ring.

The court officials noticed the clear-cut features which might once have been handsome, the matted hair which once curled in beautiful ringlets, and said:

"The fellow is changed, prison life has done him good. When we got him he was the ugliest-looking fellow in jail; but since he has got the prison pallor he looks as if he might be an imitation of a gentleman."

Six months of enforced sobriety and good habits had certainly made a great change. Perhaps the jury noticed it, too. The ring was a valuable one, and yet the sentence was for only a year.

"Prisoner, stand up!" said the judge when the foreman handed in the verdict. "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner slowly arose, and in deliberate tones replied:

"Your honor, I have something to say, and I will not tire you with my speech, I think. I have been a worthless, drunken vagabond, your honor, but I am not a thief. The ring which was found in my pocket belonged to my mother, dead and in Heaven years ago. It is better so, I wonder, your honor, if the angels know of the shame and disgrace of those they loved on earth?

"The lady identified the ring, but I believe that she was honestly mistaken; the rings are probably similar. I stand before you to-day, your honor, the wreck of what once was a man; the urchins on the street jeer at me and laugh at my rags. I have been homeless and hungry, your honor, and would barter my soul for a glass of something warm to start the cold blood once more coursing through my veins. But I am not a thief.

"I would not harm God's weakest creature. As a boy I gathered the maimed and wounded animals from the street into the kitchen, and fed them as no man ever yet fed and cared for me. I was a happy boy. My father was wealthy and distinguished, my home luxurious. I went to college and graduated with honor, and soon afterward, on the death of my father, I succeeded him in the practice of law. My mother died and the property was mine. I was a rich man. Then came months of dissipation. My companions were, like myself, possessed of ample fortunes. Our revels were the talk of the city, and we were proud of the fact. We had none but the choicest wines, and I was glad when I could drink more than the others could stand; I thought it was a mark of manhood, your honor.

"It is the same old story. I will make it short. I became a common drunkard, my property was gone, everything but the ring. I could not part with that; it was the only link which bound me to a happy past, the only tie between me and the mother who bore me, who cared for me, who loved me. Many a night when I was cold and hungry I have taken it out beneath the glistening stars, and its sparkles were as if my mother's eyes were looking at me with the brightness which once was theirs. It was only a fancy, your honor, but it was very dear to me. I was arrested while drunk, one night, and the ring was taken from me; then the lady thought she recognized it as one she had lost. But she is wrong, your honor. The ring is mine! I am a drunkard and a vagabond, but a thief—never!"

As he stopped speaking he drew a small paper package from his pocket. Where he got it no one knew; and before his hand could be arrested he had swallowed the contents. The lawyers jumped to their feet and seized the prisoner; a doctor was sent for, but before medical assistance could be obtained the prisoner was beyond the reach of human skill.

"Mother, I am not a thief—I was only drunk," he muttered.

The door opened, and a woman entered in great excitement.

"Judge, judge, stop the trial! I have found my ring. He didn't steal it. I was mistaken."

Too late! The soul had taken its appeal to a higher than all human courts.—Frank L. Wells, in Demorest's Magazine.

TEMPERANCE VOWS.

Good Reasons for Joining the Ranks of Non-Drinkers.

Why do we sign the triple pledge?

For own sake.

When Adam's body was formed of clay his Maker breathed upon it and breathed into it not only life, but the consciousness to know and the will to do right. How he abused this power we have read in the story of his temptation by the fair one to whom he was intrusted.

For our own sake, because this body of ours should be kept unspotted from the world: a world that will kick whom it can and respect whom it must. For the sake of bodily purity, and strength, and for the character that is strengthened with every "no," answered to the tempter who clamors for an irresolute "yes."

For our brother's sake.

"If meat maketh my brother to offend I will eat no more meat while the world standeth." Who is my brother? The rich and lordly; the poor and lowly; the friend of my young life; the foe who deals out death by the glass full is my brother in the eyes of Him who prayed, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." And for that brother's sake I will do nothing that will cause the weaker one to fall. Though I may think that I, in my strength, may look upon wine when it is red, my brother, through my influence, may go down, down, beneath the flood of intemperance. Every one has some influence for good or for evil. No man liveth to himself alone. And lest my influence be for evil I will taste, touch, handle nothing whereby my brother may offend. No mother shall weep for a son, no wife for a husband, no maid for a lover, brought low through word or deed of mine.

For Jesus' sake.

For the sake of Him who died for me I will live; and while I live King Alcohol shall fear one deadly foe. And as all over this fair land of ours girls and boys are pledging themselves to this warfare for life, the tyrant well may tremble. "We shall grow up." And as legioners grow up, and "outsiders die off," "saloons must go" out of here into nowhere.

Then we'll make war on cider,
Then wine, then ale, then beer,
And then we'll fight the larger foes
Until our coast is clear.
Maud Paine, in Union Signal.

In connection with the sanitation of armies thousands of experiments with large bodies of men show that they are better able to endure the fatigue of hard marches when not allowed any alcohol at all.

STAINED BY DRINK.

The Wanton Waste of England's Wealth in Intoxicants.

"The great American orator exclaimed: "If I thought there was a stain on the remotest hem of the garment of my country, I would use my utmost labors to wipe it off." But the abuse of drink constitutes no mere stain on the garment of England; it clothes her in garments dyed with blood. Now, if all the most influential voices tell us that it is of supreme and primary importance to combat and suppress this curse—if, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, this is "in one way the work of this present day of Christ; for unless it is done very little else can be lastingly done;" if Lord Shaftesbury, with his unrivaled experience, was right in his conviction that "it is impossible, absolutely impossible, to do anything permanently or considerably to relieve poverty until we have got rid of the curse of drink;" if, as Lord Beaconsfield said, in the success of our efforts to control it "is involved the triumph of the social virtues and the character of the great body of the people;" if, according to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, we might, but for drink, shut up nine out of every ten jails in England; if we could thus, in the opinions of men like Bright and Cobden, make England such a paradise as at present we hardly dream, then total abstainers are hardly deserving of being held up to scorn and contempt for showing, by their personal example, how easy it would be for multitudes to find safety and happiness in the small and even pleasurable self-denial which they have adopted. If the £130,000,000 per year, or more, which we annually spend on intoxicating drink, with results so infinitely disastrous alike to the nation and to individuals, were more wisely used and less ruinously wasted, not only would drunkenness and the most prolific causes of crime be nearly exterminated, but squalor and pauperism would become hideous phantoms of the past, and most of the frightful evils by which we are now afflicted would cease to drag down our prosperity as with a band of fire. I have not, in this paper, urged even a tithe of the arguments which weigh with me; but I trust that enough has been said to convince every fair and reasonable man that the example of total abstainers might be profitably followed by many who now despise it, and might tend to an immense amelioration in the happiness of the human race.—Archdeacon Farrar, in Contemporary Review.

THE BEST HUSBAND.

One That Does Not Indulge in Intoxicating Drink.

I have studied the laws of heredity, practically, and with hundreds of living illustrations, right here in this office, for twenty-two years; and I have reached a firm conviction that no man is worthy to become a husband or father who is not always sober and clean. By sober, I mean a man who is not familiar with the red cup; by clean, one whose body is pure and healthful.

I must make the startling statement that we are at present developing a race of drunkards. Statistics show that, leaving out the children, there is one drunkard to every forty-two persons. This means that nearly one-half the adult people in the United States drink something else than water.

As there are twenty-two million people in the United States, and as they are all under the care of this society, I have sufficient evidence to encourage me in my belief that any man who tipples can not be a good father; not that the great wrong is to himself, but because of the wrong done his children. I find that nine out of every ten men who drink had drinking fathers or a drinking family before them. The father says: "Oh! I only drink a little, you know; it never affects me." But the father never knows what terrible effects of just drinking "a little" may be revealed in his offspring; what awful influence it may have upon the mind and habits of his child.

You can not enervate the mind and body and have strength and intellect remain. If you are a father, as you sow strength and intellect in yourself, so shall you reap strength and intellect in your children. If drunkenness and licentiousness go hand in hand, if we are generating a drunken race, then we are producing at the same time an unclean race. There is room here, I regret to say, only for the cruel, hard facts. Let thinking men and women consider them and, above all, let the wives bring all their loving influence to bear upon their husbands to restrain those very husbands from drinking. And the woman who can keep her husband from strong drink will have the very best husband.—Anthony Comstock, in Demorest's Magazine.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

An ordinance in Waldeck, Germany, forbids the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit.

As a rule deported spirits are not so much feared as those that have just been turned loose from the bonded warehouse.

More than all the warriors of the Matabele, the white man's whisky is dreaded by the native South African. "Its wounds," he says, "never heal."

The board of health has warned the New York confection shops not to sell brandy drops to children. The attention of the board of excise has also been called to the matter. The chemist of the board of health reports that six of the brandy drops sold to children contained as much alcohol as an ordinary drink of whisky.

No wine nor intoxicating liquor was served at the wedding feast of the granddaughter of Vanderbilt, who was married not long since. Every such indorsement of temperance in high social circles is an assurance of the speedy banishment of the social glass from all circles.

Mrs. Carlisle, wife of Secretary Carlisle, is not only known to be opposed to the use of intoxicating beverages, but is notably consistent in her convictions. Her dinners are served without the alcoholic concomitants which custom seems to have fixed so inflexibly upon less independent and enlightened society leaders.

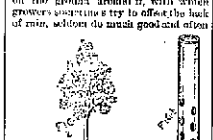
The Women's Liberal Federation of England in its annual May meeting adopted resolutions asking the government to press forward measures for the control of the liquor traffic, and that local option thereon be transferred from the magistrates to the men and women tax-payers. They also declared their opinion that it should be a penal offense to sell drink to children under sixteen.

Gradually and insidiously has this moral cancer of alcoholic poisoning imbedded itself into the nation's life; and its degrading, desolating grasp on society has become such a dominant influence in our political and social economy that it has blighted our moral sense, destroyed our material prosperity, depressed our commercial vitality and brought all business into such a depressed condition that a terrible paralysis now oppresses the whole nation, making other causes of hard times sink into insignificance when compared with the results of this terrible curse.—Demorest's.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION.

A Modification of a Foreign Subirrigation Device That Has Proved Satisfactory.

In many locations and where the soil is very porous the ill effects from lack of moisture at the roots of trees, especially fruit trees, is apparent. Sometimes the tree cannot get moisture enough for the perfection of its fruit, and a large share of the half grown specimens drop to the ground, while those remaining on the tree fail to swell out to the size they would have obtained under more favorable circumstances. The few bucketfuls of water thrown against the body of the tree or sprinkled on the ground around it, with which growers sometimes try to offset the lack of rain, seldom do much good and often



SUBIRRIGATING TILES.

actually prove harmful. The water wets the surface and either packs it or simply stimulates the growth of grass and weeds under the trees, but does not reach the roots. To overcome every difficulty and secure the best effect of liquid applications to especially choice trees or shrubs in a dry time a modification of a device for subirrigation used in Europe is suggested in American Gardening.

Fig. 1 shows the perforated tile which is employed in the manner suggested in Fig. 2. Tiles of this kind are made in different sizes, about 12 to 18 inches long and of various widths. From five to ten of them are buried in the ground around a tree of fair size, and the liquid manure, soapsuds or clear water, whatever the case may be, are poured into them and go where they will do the most good. In place of these tiles the authority quoted substitutes with success boxes 3 or 4 inches square and 15 inches long, with holes bored through their sides at the lower half. They answer the purpose just as well.

Whether resorting to these and other means of irrigation or not, there is need of a good water cart or barrel on wheels on every rural home. The washing suds and other waste liquids are too valuable as fertilizers to be wasted and too dangerous to be thrown upon and left to befoul the ground in the immediate vicinity of the house. Their employment for subirrigating trees or vegetables puts them to good use and removes chances of harm. Whenever we irrigate, however, we should do it thoroughly. A light rain only stimulates us to greater efforts, for with its help it is all the easier to reach the roots with our applications and does the work thoroughly.

A Word About Heliotropes.

No special season of the year can claim the heliotrope. It will be fair with bloom at any time for which it may be treated. In winter its deep purple, light blue or lavender flowers will be produced freely on any warm, sunny window sill, and if the plants are bedded in a warm, rich spot outdoors in summer their growth will be luxuriant and the flower trusses large and beautifully colored. American Agriculturist says that if the plants used for summer bedding seem likely to be too large for the space which can be given them for winter blooming, cuttings started in midsummer will form good winter bloomers. Or a few old plants may be cut back early in fall, lifted and given especial care to make them presentable and ready for continuous winter bloom. As soon as new growth and buds start, liquid manure given once a week will be of much benefit. The temperature in which heliotropes are grown should not fall below 45 degrees at night, and from 50 to 65 degrees is a good average for the day. Heliotropes will not endure the slightest touch of frost.

Things Told by the Florists.

Despite the efforts of orchid growers these plants have not attracted the popular mind in this country, and it can hardly be expected that any of the orchids can ever attain to any such degree of popularity as attaches to the chrysanthemum and carnation.

Climbing niphetos must rank as our very best white climber under glass. It is always good, and remarkably free blooming and a wonderfully vigorous grower.

Souvenir de S. A. Prince is one of the finest white roses ever introduced, very free growing and flowering, and also one of our sweetest scented roses. This variety is synonymous with the Queen and originated in the same manner.

Mme. Hoste is a pale yellow of really first class quality.

The raising of seedling chrysanthemums is assuming alarming proportions. The number of novelties offered each season is bewildering.

That valuable Brazilian orchid, Cattleya labiata, first appeared in England 75 years ago.

Of the plants sold the demand in the northern and eastern states is greatest for geraniums, coleus, roses, pansies, verbenas, heliotropes, carnations, chrysanthemums, palms, ferns and fuchsias, nearly in the order named.

In the south the demand is for roses, chrysanthemums, geraniums, coleus, palms and ferns.

California shows the demand to be the largest for roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, geraniums, palms and pansies.

His Excuse.

Physicians are sometimes slightly put to their wits to find a suitable excuse for neglecting an office patient when wishing to devote a few minutes to something else, but a Philadelphia specialist quite distinguished himself in this line with one of his lady patients the other day. He was about to treat her foot with electricity, and she had just removed her stocking in preparation, when the mail arrived. Desirous of reading one of the letters immediately, this diplomat gracefully secured time by saying in his most professional tones, "Just expose your foot to the atmosphere for a little while."—Argonaut.

A Valuable Acquisition.

"I'll have you arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses," she exclaimed when they had a row, and she told him she had only fooled him into marrying her anyhow.

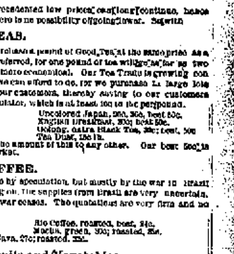
"Do," she responded scornfully, "and when the goods are shown in court the case will be dismissed. There is nothing of value."—Detroit Free Press.

Cause and Effect.

Mr. Glibleigh—What is the cause of so many divorces?

Miss Sourleigh—So many marriages.—New York World.

Getting Out of It.



General Common—Have you heard de news from Washington?

Major Wealer—Naw. What is it?

General Common—Fellys wid $4,000 a year has got to pay de income tax.

Major Wealer—We must perjure ourselves!—Chicago Herald.

The Fly and His Feet.

"Don't you think it is rather cowardly," said the baldheaded professor to the fly, "for a six footer like you to jump on me in this manner?"—Washington Star.

Fruit House Prices for 1894.

There has been many changes and reverses the past year in politics, as well as in business affairs. The lessons taught ought to be of much value in the future. If it be true, the repealing of the Sherman act is a blessing to the country. Then the fewer we have of such blessings the better, if the country is to keep on growing half millionaires and half paupers, then we are in as much danger as when Lincoln made the declaration that we cannot exist as a nation half slave and half free.

There has been great depreciation in many goods, none more so than on sugar. It is seen now that you can purchase a barrel at about the same price as 100 lbs a few years ago. The Sugar "Barons" are uneasy that congress will take steps to break up their trust, hence the stocks have taken a tumble and the sugar went with it. The reduction is equal to 1½c in the last two months.

Crushed and Powdered, 5c.	Coffee A, 4½c.
Standard Granulated, 4⅝c.	Extra C, 4¼c.

Of course it cannot be expected these unprecedented low prices can long continue, hence would recommend liberal purchases now. There is no possibility of going lower. Sugar with

TEAS.

They are unusually low. When you can purchase a pound of Good Tea at the same price as a pound of Coffee, it is natural that Tea will be preferred, for one pound of tea will go as far as two pounds of coffee, and in consequence is much more economical. Our Tea Trade is growing continually. We sell them at a small profit, this we can afford to do, for we purchase in large lots direct from the importers, and retail direct to our customers, thereby saving to our customers the intermediate profits of the jobber and speculator, which is at least 10c to the per pound.

Young Hyson, extra good, 25c.	Uncolored Japan, 30c, 35c, best 50c.
Young Hyson, choice, 35c; best 50c.	English Breakfast, 35c; best 50c.
Imperial, extra choice, 35c; best, 50c.	Oolong, extra Black Tea, 35c; best, 50c
Gunpowder, extra, 35c; best 50c.	Tea Dust, 15c lb.

The 50c tea is good; in fact, we sell double the amount of this to any other. Our best 50c is high flavor—choice goods and no better in market.

COFFEE.

The coffee market has been controlled some by speculation, but mostly by the war in Brazil—in consequence of the war which is still going on. The supplies from Brazil are very uncertain, and not likely to be a settled market until the war ceases. The quotations are very firm and no decline looked for.

Rio Coffee, green, 20c; best, 25c.	Rio Coffee, roasted, best, 24c.
All package coffees, 25c.	Mocha, green, 30c; roasted, 35c.
Old Government Java, 27c; roasted, 35c.	

Canned Goods, Fruits and Vegetables.

Standard Tomatoes, 3 lb can, 10c.	3 lb Baltimore Peaches, 15c.
California Green Gages, 15c.	California 3 lb. Peaches, 20c.
3 lb Pie Peaches, 8c.	California Apricots, 15c.

Machine Oils and Castor Oils.

Castor Oil down to 80c, per gal.	Black Machine Oil, 20c gal
Fish Oil, 60c gal.	Neatsfoot Oil, 70c gal.
Golden Machine Oil, 30c gal.	Linseed Oil, boiled, 65c gal.

Syrups and Molasses.

New Orleans Molasses, 20c; best 40c gal.	Golden Drips, 30c, best 40c gal.
Sorghum, extra nice, from Kentucky, 40c.	Vermont Maple Syrup, 90c gal.

Raisins, Currants and Citrons.

These goods are exceedingly low, in fact, never in the history of the trade have they been so low. In place of being luxuries, they are so cheap they have become of every day use.

California Raisins, 5c per lb.	California Muscatels, 5c.
California London Layers, 10c.	Zante Currants, No. 1, 4c lb.
Citron, Leghorn, extra nice, 15c lb.	

The 5c California Raisins are nice and fresh, all the difference not so large as the others.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Horse Shoe Plug, 40c lb.	J. T. Plug, 40c lb.	A B C Plug, 25c plug,
Tinn Plug, 25c lb.	Durham Smoking, 45c lb.	Briar Smoking, 30c lb.
Mail Pouch Smoking, 25c lb.	Sweet Conqueror Smoking, 15c lb.	
Cigars from 40c to $1.25 box.	Harvest Hem, 40c box.	Crowing Hen, 50c box,
C. C., $1.25 box.	Royal Seal, 60c box.	Sport, 90c box.
	All good smokers.	

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

We handle nothing but Pure Domestic Wines—no Foreign goods.

Kelly Island Catawba, best goods, 90c gal.	Port Wine from Kelly Island, $1.50 gal.
California Angelica, very fine, $1.25 gal.	California, Muscatel, best, $1.25 gal.
Kentucky Bourbon, $2.25 gal.	Alcohol, full proof and pure, $2.50 gal.
Bourbon Extra, two years old, $1.50 and $1.75.	Old Rye, $2.50 gal.
Gin and Catawba Brandy, $1.75 gal.	Wine in Bottles, 35 and 50c bottle.
Scotch Ale, London and Dublin Porter, 20c bottle.	One-Year-Old Rye, $1.00 gal.

You Will Save 20c on the Dollar by Trading at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

THE SAD SEA WAVES.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING AT A UNIQUE SUMMER RESORT.

The Board Walk, the Beach, the Summer Girl and Founder Bradley at Asbury Park—Surpassing Attractions—A Temperance Place and a Pleasant Resort.

[Special Correspondence.]

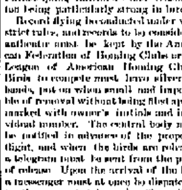
ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—It is the consensus of opinion here that the journalists whose presence enlivened this summer resort during last week's editorial convention were men of extreme good taste, for while they did not neglect the sessions of their convention they devoted a great deal of attention to the three greatest attractions of the park—the Asbury summer girl, the board walk [illegible]

JAMES A. BRADLEY.

[illegible]

FLY FAR AND FAST.

[illegible]



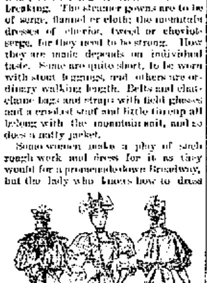
THE HOMING PIGEON.

[illegible]

NEW OUTING GOWNS.

SUITED FOR SUMMER RESORTS AND HEARTBREAKING PURPOSES.

[illegible]



FOR OUTING OCCASIONS.

[illegible]

THE SHIRT WAIST.

[illegible]

IN A DUTCH CITY.

[illegible]

AN EARL AS AN INDIAN.

[illegible]

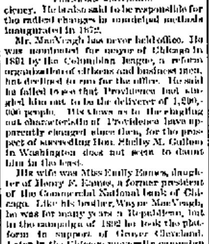
LORD DUNMORE.

[illegible]

Stump—I've just come from the academy. [illegible]

WAYNE MACVEAGH'S BROTHER.

[illegible]

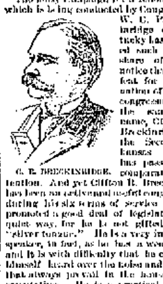


FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

[illegible]

CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE.

[illegible]



C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

[illegible] but Mr. Breckinridge was born at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22, 1846, and received a common school education there. He was in the Confederate service during about half of the war, being 18 years old at its close, and after several years spent in clerical service and as assistant at Washington college, Virginia, he moved to Arkansas to engage in cotton planting in 1870. His eyes being at that time greatly impaired, he surrendered all hope of a profession, but continued in the planting and commission business until he entered public life as congressman from the state at large in the Forty-eighth congress. Mr. Breckinridge's home is at Pine Bluff, Ark.

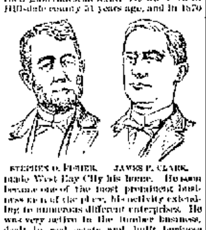
AFTER GUBERNATORIAL HONORS.

James P. Clark of Arkansas and Stephen O. Fisher of Michigan.

Hon. James P. Clark, who was recently nominated for governor of Arkansas by the Democrats, was born in Mississippi 38 years ago under what he firmly believes was a lucky star. He located in Arkansas in 1878, made a decided success as a lawyer and soon turned his attention to politics with such good results that he was elected to the legislature in 1887. Two years later he began to mount higher and secured a seat in the senate. His next ambition was to be president of the senate, and it was soon gratified. In 1892 he was attorney general of the state, and now the Democrats of Arkansas have unanimously nominated him for governor.

His friends state that whether he is elected governor or not he will contest the seat of United States Senator James K. Jones two years hence.

The Democrats of Michigan have [illegible]



STEPHEN O. FISHER. JAMES P. CLARK.

[illegible]

THE AUTHOR AT WORK.

[illegible]

THE SENATE CLIMAX.

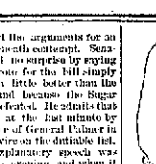
SCENE AT THE CLOSE OF THE WILSON BILL DISCUSSION.

Every Senator Remained Faithful to His Tenets—Comments on the Course of Senator Hill—His Explanatory Speech—Criticism of Senator [illegible]

[Special Correspondence.]

[illegible]

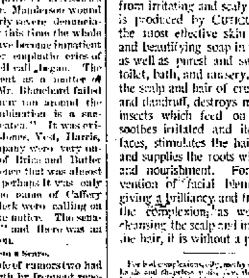
CUTICURA for the HAIR



Luxuriant Hair

[illegible]

ON ITS OWN RAILS!



TRAINS OF THE Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry

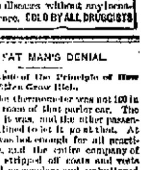
ST. LOUIS and HOUSTON, GALVESTON and SAN ANTONIO

THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE via HANNIBAL

WAGNER SLEEPERS and CHAIR CARS —FROM— CHICAGO

TEXAS.

ELY'S Cream Balm



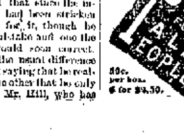
CATARRH HAY-FEVER

[illegible]

SANTAL-MIDY

[illegible]

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



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THE FAT MAN'S DENIAL.

[illegible]

IVORY

IVORY

SOAP

99 44/100 % PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Girl at 91 East Wayne street. 11-5t

WANTED—A girl to assist in work and take care of children. Inquire at 93 E. Wayne street. 13-tf

WANTED—Washing, ironing and house cleaning, or other work suitable for a woman to do. Address Mrs. Elizabeth Harzand, No. 61 Dayton street. 13-tf

WANTED—A young lady wants a position at a summer resort, either as housekeeper or will take charge of chamber work. Address 172 East Wayne street. 8-tf

WANTED—Man with two hundred dollars to act as treasurer with traveling show; can also use one other actor, must have money to buy wardrobe. Address James Geary, Columbus, Ohio. 10-tf

WANTED—An agent in Fort Wayne and all other unoccupied territory for our Electric Door (named) plates, house numbers and signs. Readable in the dark; profits 100 per cent; agents make $5 to $15 daily. Write for free sample with your own name in. New Era Company, 817 Dearborn St., Chicago. 5y13-1mo

WANTED—At Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Agency, at 29 West Washington street, a man and wife to work on a farm; she must be a good cook and the man must be able to milk; also a good girl to go to the same farm; call at once. Also two good colored girls at once. Wanted, also, good girls to work in private boarding houses; girls must be able to wait on table. Good girls for general housework; good wages guaranteed. No charges to girls wanting places. 13-tf

ANY LADY—Wishing to make $20 per week quietly at her home, address, with stamped envelope, Miss Lucille H. Logan, Joliet, Ill. This offer is bonafide. Do not fail to investigate. 14-2t

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—A college of engineering. Well endowed, well equipped. Courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Civil Engineering and Chemistry. Extensive Machine Shops, Laboratories, Drawing Rooms, Library. Expenses low. Address H. T. EDDY, Pres't.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Three rooms up stairs, over No. 8 W. Wayne street. 9-tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms with water and gas. Inquire at 99 Barr St. 11-2t

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 76 West Berry street. 2-tf

FOR RENT—Brick house of 8 rooms, at 138 Harrison Street; house has natural gas and water. Call at 208 Harrison St. 15-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. All modern conveniences. Rent reasonable. 111 East Washington street. 5-1mo

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An upright piano almost new, will sell at a bargain. Inquire at 103 Calhoun St. 10-tf

FOR SALE—A high grade pneumatic Bicycle; order $75. Inquire at 6 and 7 Ac. Store, 85 and 87 Calhoun St. 11-tf

FOR TRADE—160 acres western land, and equity in cottage, for house and lot; will assume mortgage if necessary. Address "Trader," care Sentinel Office. 12-31

FOR SALE—A New house with eight rooms, Attic, Cellar, Furnace. Well and Cistern. Fifteen minutes walk from Court House. Must sell on account of business out of City. Address House care of Sentinel. 13-tf.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for property in this city or drug store either in this city or good town in Indiana, one new store building, the drug store is in and two lots street residence property near by the store. Both properties are in the eastern part of the city, are well located and new, as is also the drug store. Full particulars given by addressing or calling upon J. J. O., 48 Holton avenue. 2-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, on the account of health of owner, one of the finest lots in city with fine house of seven rooms, all in good order, in fine location. Brick paved street. City water and gas; also fine well water and large cistern and stable, etc. This property cost $5,000 four years ago, but will be sold for less if purchasers be made to suit. For particulars call at 15 W. Williams street. 19-1m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.
All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Dillon Schlaudroff, 89 Clinton street. Telephone No. 96.

TO LOAN—We have money in sums of $200, $400, $500, $800, to loan on improved city property; we also have desirable property for sale, and we represent a fine line of Fire Insurance companies. Call and see us.
BURKHARDT & WILSON, 1st floor No. 7 Court st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—Just opened an employment office at 182 East Wayne street, corner of Clay. All orders will receive prompt attention; also girls wanted to fill orders. A young lady desires a position at a summer resort, either as housekeeper or will take charge of chamber work. 23-1m

LOUIS F. CURDES,
Real Estate Agent. Rooms 3 and 4 Bank Block.
Farms for sale, or trade for city property. Building lots in small tracts for the city, on terms to suit the purchaser. I have any number of houses and lots, ranging in price from $400 to $20,000, several choice business blocks for sale, very cheap. Money to loan.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. CATHERINE MARY WHIRRY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 79 West Main street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone No. 173.

Question of Chirography.

The Duke of Wellington, when sitting in the house (revised—Sir W. Fraser tells us in his "Words on Wellington")—a letter from an eminent landscape designer and great authority on botanical matters, J. C. Loudon. The duke had lost sight of him for some years. It was a note to this effect:

My Lord Duke—It would gratify me extremely if you would permit me to visit Strathfieldsaye at any time convenient to your grace, and to inspect the Waterloo beeches. Your grace's faithful servant, J. C. LOUDON.

The Waterloo beeches were trees that had been planted immediately after the battle of Waterloo as a memorial of the great fight. The duke read the letter twice, the writing of which was not very clear, and, with his usual promptness and politeness, replied as follows, having read the signature as "C. J. London" instead of "J. C. Loudon":

My Dear Bishop of London—It will always give me great pleasure to see you at Strathfieldsaye. Pray come whenever it suits your convenience, whether I am at home or not. My servant will receive orders to show you as many pairs of breeches of mine as you wish, but why you should wish to inspect those that I wore at the battle of Waterloo is quite beyond the comprehension of yours most truly,
WELLINGTON.

At the Poultry Show.

"Great snakes! There's 67 little chicks in that box. How could one hen lay as many as that?"

"A hen didn't do it. They was hatched in a—in a incubator, you derned fool!"—Chicago Tribune.

True Gallantry.

"Please, sir, will you make a little room for me?"

"Oh, of course, miss. Just wait a moment."

"Many thanks, sir."—Fliegende Blatter.

ELECTRIC ROADS.

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to be Connected.

Business on the Railways Improving—Panhandle Shops to Start up—Shop News.

The New York and Philadelphia Transportation company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, has been incorporated under the New Jersey laws. The company is organized for the purpose of constructing a system of electric roads in New Jersey, which will extend from New York to Philadelphia, with a number of branches connecting principal cities not on the direct route. Altogether the system will comprise about 150 miles of roads. The main stem will begin at Paterson, and, running through Mont Clair, Bloomfield, The Oranges, will connect with the Consolidated Traction company's road at Newark. From Newark the road will extend through Plainfield, Bound Brook, Princeton and Lawrenceville to Trenton, with branches from the main stem to Rahway, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy. At Trenton connection will be made with the proposed road to Philadelphia, through Bristol and Tullytown. The road will also extend from Trenton to Camden, through Bordentown and Burlington on the east side of the Delaware. The right of way has been secured and considerable money spent for the surveys during the past few months. Work of construction will begin at once. Ex-Mayor Frank McGowan and Charles Barrab, of Trenton, and Joseph H. Beall, of Bloomfield, are the incorporators. Associated with them are D. K. Baine, of New York, and other capitalists.

MINOR MENTION.

Machinist A. M. Tower was serenaded last evening by Mennewisch's orchestra.

The Baltimore and Ohio now has all its shops open and is giving employment to over 3,000 men.

The Bass company received a number of car loads of coal today. The fuel arrived just in time to prevent a famine.

Traveling and district passenger agents, who were stricken from the pay rolls during the strike, have returned to work.

Frank Magner, a builder of heating furnaces, is repairing the furnace under the boiler at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson.

Louis Rehling, F. X. Miller, Casper Linnecooly and E. B. Moore, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, are off duty today for various reasons.

The Chicago and Southwestern Traffic association will meet next Monday to take measures to prevent further rate reduction in the territory traversed by its roads.

The office of general manager of the Louisville, Texas and St. Louis rail road has been abolished. This was the position held by J. K. McCracken up to a few months ago.

C. S. Wilmott, stenographer in the Bass offices, was taken quite ill while at work yesterday. The young man recently returned from a trip through the south in search of health.

There are now four magnificent steel steamers running between Toledo and Mackinac Island which make close connection at the former city with the Wabash trains. These steamers leave Toledo on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and are always well filled with passengers, who represent the best class of citizens of the middle states. This route north is growing in popularity.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is predicted as one of the results of the strike that the Wabash will make Peru and Decatur division points, abandoning as division points both Danville and Andrews."

Rhinesmith & Simonson and the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing company will start their factories in operation next Monday. The works were closed this week on account of not being able to ship in material.

The recent strike has enabled a number of railroad men who were out of jobs and have been thinking of going to South America or Mexico to get work an opportunity to secure good position on the roads which were affected by the strike.

The last of the Pennsylvania company's effects have been removed from the old headquarters on Fourth street, Philadelphia, to the new offices in the Broad street station. The quarters occupied now by this company are the largest in the world.

Notice was issued to the 800 employes of the Pennsylvania railroad shops located at Logansport that work would be resumed at full time. The men had been working on half time for two months until two months ago when all work was suspended.

It is thought that with the retirement of W. S. Moody as assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania company, with headquarters at Cincinnati, J. G. Rupert, now of the Pittsburg office, will be his successor, he being next in line of promotion.

The strike in the west has proven a great disturber in the matter of the carrying out of agreements made by the Western Passenger association roads, and as a result roads which were not affected by the strike have been drawn into the demoralized condition.

Two old switch engines from one of the eastern branches of the Pennsylvania system are undergoing repairs in the company's shops in this city. These engines have been sold to the Chicago Canal and Drainage company and will do service in the construction of the big Chicago canal, now under construction.

A handsome Bass Improved Corliss engine, built for the Merchants' and Planters' Oil company, of Texas was photographed today. It is one of the most beautiful engines ever built in the state, and is probably just as perfect in action as it is in appearance. The engine will be shipped to its new owners next Tuesday.

The great boycott and strike is dead and there is nothing about the railways to remind one of the great struggle except new faces among the employes and occasional groups of men who have lost their jobs and are seeking reinstatement. All the railway companies have all the trainmen they need, yet hundreds of applications for work are made daily. The last road to be released from the tie-up was the Nickel Plate. That line is now in full operation and freight trains are running regularly.

J. B. Barnes, superintendent of motive power of the Wabash, announces that his road has all the engineers, firemen and switchmen it wanted. General Manager Hayes has given orders that none of the employes whose record with the company had been unsatisfactory, and who had been known to be chronic disturbers and agitators, or who have committed any acts of violence during the present troubles, or who is known to have used threatening language, be again employed in the company's service.

Ladies Will Find Relief

from their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is mild, safe and pleasant.

Why send your Portfolios to Chicago to have them bound in padded binding? The Sentinel has a book bindery, and can do this work equal to any other, and save you express charges. tf

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders or astringents, because they are irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm. Your druggist has it.

Land Seekers' Excursions to the South

Via "The Monon." One fare for the round trip, return limit 20 days. Next one going July 5. For further particulars inquire of Ticket Agent Ft. W., C. and L. Ry. Tues-wed-f

Get your World's Fair books bound at The Sentinel office. tf

Home Seekers' Excursions.

One fare for the round trip; limit, twenty days. Going to nearly all the southern states, Aug. 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th and Dec. 4th; going to Michigan, Aug. 19th and Sept. 18th. If you want the very lowest rates for a pleasant and profitable tour, inquire of Apt. L. E. & W. Ry. 11-tt

Why send your Portfolio to Chicago to have them bound in padded binding? The Sentinel has a book bindery, and can do this work equal to any other, and save you express charges. tf

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MY LITTLE SON IS DEAD.

Beautiful Poem Written by Dr. S. B. McManus.

While Dr. J. W. Younge, of this city, who lost his bright little son by death recently, was at Sturgis a few days ago, he met his poet friend, Dr. S. B. McManus, of Lima, Ind., who greeted him with his usual hearty "How are you?" In reply, the doctor said, "My little boy is dead." This suggested a thought to Dr. McManus, and, being a poet who is well known in this city, we present the lines which he immediately sat down and wrote to Dr. Younge in memory of his little boy:

"My little boy is dead!" To you, dear friend, that means
Only the early setting of one bright, flickering star,
Not even missed on earth amid the busy scenes
That crowd upon each other in constant fret and jar.
We live and die so fast, one sorrow seems so small,
We scarce can stop to shroud our dead ones with a pall.

"My little boy is dead!" but, oh! to me, my friend,
It means to me my life has stopped just at the zenith hour,
And all the coming years with midnight shadows blend,
And though I seek by day with manhood's earnest power,
I see no light—the brightness all hath fled
And life's weird sorrow chants "My little boy is dead!"

I see him in my sleep and then I fold him warm
Close to my yearning heart and am full satisfied;
I think 'tis but a dream that death my boy can harm,
And but an idle tale that he hath one day died.
In rapture I awake and hear the cruel tread
Of thoughts come clanking on: "My little boy is dead!"

My days are tortured dreams, of gladness naked left;
The sun which made them glad has reached its setting time,
And naught but sullen clouds upon the sky is left;
And though I scan the arch, I see no kindly sign
Of light or golden gleam to pale the blackness spread
Like pall's upon my world—"My little boy is dead!"

I feel that I must rob the grave of its sweet dead;
That I must see again that face I loved so well;
That I must feel once more upon my breast his head,
And in his listening ear must tell again and tell
Him how I loved—I loved him, O! my boy,
Light of my light and joy of all my joy!

Some day, my kind, good friend, your words may cover my heart
And give me strength and hope to face the coming years;
To do the best I can—to do the best, my part;
But not, O, not today. The blinding flood of tears
Blinds from my soul and sight the words so kindly said;
My grief my comfort is: "My little boy is dead!"

He sleepeth and He taketh all I know and feel
The words of sweet compassion you would say;
To me they seem so empty, so empty, so unreal,
They fall like idle sounds upon my ears today.
My faith is here, but hope its wings hath spread,
To seek the one I loved: "My little boy is dead!"

—S. B. McMANUS.

LIMA, Ind., July 12th, 1894

PULLMAN'S STORY.

He Disclaims All Responsibility for the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 14.—George M. Pullman last night disclaimed responsibility for the strike, which, he said, he had labored earnestly to prevent. He said a little more than a year ago the shops at Pullman were prosperous, employing 6,000, and the average earnings for each person were $600 a year. Then came the great panic. Many customers cancelled their orders and the working force had to be diminished to 2,000 in November, 1893. The only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be made by other shops. This, of course, necessitated a reduction of the wages of employes. This was arranged satisfactorily, I supposed, and in close competitions, and by disregarding the use of capital and machinery, I secured enough work to gradually increase the force to 4,200, the number on the roll last April. Nine weeks ago the shops at Pullman were working with contracts enough to keep going about sixty days, and with all business forecasts leading to the belief that no considerable new orders would soon be had. The most important of the work in hand had been taken by me in competition at prices less than the actual cost to the company of delivering, without reckoning for the use of capital and plant. The work was taken to keep a large force of men employed and with the hope of avoiding numberless small embarrassments to all classes of people at Pullman and of closing the works, to prevent which the company considered it a wise policy to operate the shops temporarily at actual loss. In this condition of things came the agitation to create a labor organization, seeking to embrace all railway employes and apparently all other industries. In my belief the controversy excited at Pullman was merely to move in a greater scheme, these shops being selected not on account of discontent in them, but because of their prominence in various ways, and because of show of justification for a simultaneous and causeless attack upon the railways of the country for the use under long time contracts by three-fourths of them, of the Pullman sleeping car system, a branch of the company's business wholly distinct from its manufacturing of cars for sale. Mr. Pullman continued his own defense at some length and gave his reasons for refusing to submit to arbitration, claiming that he had the right to manage his own business in his own way.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ALL FOR NAUGHT.

(Continued from first page.)

ment of the strike as made by Debs, Sovereign and Howard, with the information that it would not be considered. The mayor forwarded the communication to President Debs. "I regret that the answer is such," said the mayor. "I think the railroad companies should have taken advantage of such a fair offer in the interest of peace, law and order. Of course they know their business better than I do."

GOMPERS VERY SORRY.

President Gompers, when asked about the refusal of the railway managers to entertain Mr. Debs' proposition, said today: "I regret it very much. It was bad for the railroads, bad for the men, and bad for the people. It will have, however, no effect on the action taken by the federation in declining to order a general strike."

THE KNIGHTS WILL NOT BE CALLED OUT.

A joint meeting of the directors of the American Railway union and the Knights of Labor began at 10:45 a. m. today behind closed doors at the Revere house. It was stated that the session would probably continue without intermission until at least 12:30 p. m. Grand Master Workman Sovereign left the conference at 12:50 p. m. and stated to an Associated Press reporter that the services of the Knights of Labor had been offered unreservedly to the American Railway union. "I have been in communication with our Philadelphia office," said Mr. Sovereign "and our executive board has sanctioned such action. The Knights of Labor will be called out in every place that they can be of service to the American Railway union, but a general strike of all Knights will not be ordered."

At 2 p. m. it was announced that the executive committee of the American Railway union had decided to send out six men, and as many directors as can be spared to work up a sentiment in favor of the American Railway union.

REFUSED TO STRIKE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—A special to the Post from Lexington, Ky., says: "James Murphy, chief of the American Railway union order, of the Kentucky Union road, has received a telegram from Eugene Debs, ordering all members of the order to strike. The men, however, refused to go out.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—The Essex Trades council, governing 5,000 men, has decided not to strike in accord with Grand Master Sovereign's request. Thirty unions were represented.

THE MAIL SERVICE RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Dispatches received at the postoffice department during the day report that the interruptions to the mail service are rapidly decreasing and show that the strike is practically ended. Reports from Chicago and other points in the west indicate a general improvement in the mail service, and postal officials express their relief at the withdrawal of practically all the obstructions to the transmission of the mails except in California.

CHIEF SARGENT'S OPINION.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, said today that the old brotherhoods will come out of the Pullman strike stronger than before it was ordered, for it will demonstrate their conservative character. The laws of his order, he says, are made so as to prevent a strike as far as possible, and he says that such a spirit should actuate all laboring organizations. He added that at no time during the Pullman boycott was there any danger of a sympathetic strike on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and all talk to that effect was by persons not familiar with the brotherhood laws.

He was sorry for the brotherhood firemen who had gone out on this strike on their own account and had lost their jobs, but they knew the consequences when they struck, as the firemen's organization had no trouble whatever with any of the railroads. Chief Sargent says he is a personal friend of Mr. Debs, and admits his honesty of purpose and intellectual ability, but he made a mistake in ordering on the sympathetic strike of the American Railway union. What effect it would have on Debs' own organization he could not say, but he did think it would make the old brotherhoods stronger. One effect it might have for a while, would be to make it harder for all the railway organizations to get concessions from the companies.

A LETTER TO ARTHUR.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The following has just been sent to Grand Chief Arthur:

Chicago, July 14.

To P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio:

The newspapers quote you as having issued an official order to your members requiring them to work with scab firemen or anyone else they might employ. It is also reported to us on what seems reliable authority that you are issuing letters of recommendation to engineers for the purpose of filling positions vacated by strikers, in other words that you are supplying scabs to take the places of striking engineers. We desire to do you no injustice and wish to be advised of the facts in the case. We are now making history and do not wish to put any man on record improperly. An early answer will oblige. By order of board of directors of the American Railway union.

SYMPATHY FROM CANADA.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special dispatch from Montreal to the Evening Post says: The Knights of Labor here have adopted a resolution sympathizing with Chicago strikers and protesting against the killing of American citizens by United States troops. Claiming that the same might occur in Canada, all Knights of Labor were recommended to join different volunteer organizations so as to become efficient in the handling of arms and be able to control the volunteer system of Canada. It was also recommended that those Knights who do not care to join as volunteers should become efficient in the handling of arms that they may be ready for any emergency.

ANOTHER OFFER.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Grand Chief J. Bunie, of the Railway Trackmen's association, was present at the meeting of the American Railway union as the former organization's representative. He offered the services of his association in any way they might be required. About 103 of the members have already struck.

AMERICAN FEDERATION.

They Refuse to Continue the Strike—An Address Issued.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The conference of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at 7:30 last evening deciding against the strike. The petition of President Debs of the Railway union was endorsed and $1,000 voted for the defense fund for the coming trial of Debs. A resolution was adopted condemning both the republican and democratic parties, and pledging support to the populists. An address to the public was issued saying: "In the light of all evidence obtainable we are forced to the conclusion that the best interests of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand that they remain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railroad troubles. We do not wish to be understood that we are in any way antagonistic to the labor organizations now struggling for right or justice. The present contest is beset with complications so grave that we cannot consistently advise a course that would only add to the general confusion. The public press ever alive to the interests of corporate wealth have, with few exceptions, so maliciously misrepresented matters that in the public mind, the working classes are now arrayed in open hostility to the federal authorities. We claim to be as patriotic and law abiding as any other class of citizens. The trades union movement has its origin in economic and social injustice. It stands as the protector of those who see the wrongs and injustice resultant on our present industrial system and who by organization manifest their purpose of becoming larger sharers in the product of their labor and who contribute toward securing unity of labor forces so that in the ever present contest of wealth producers to conquer their right from wealth absorbers, we may work out through evolutionary methods the final emancipation of labor." The address denounces Pullman as a public enemy. It recommends all members of the federation or laborers now striking to return, and those contemplating a strike to remain at work. It advises working people with ballots to take the country from the hands of the plutocratic wreckers, and place it in the hands of the common people.

LOCAL LINES.

Misses Carrie and Lena Straus, of Monroeville, are visiting friends in the city.

Miss Maggie Massey and niece, Miss Ella Massey, left this morning for northern Michigan.

Miss Florence Plack, after a visit with Mrs. E. Graham, of West Wayne street, has returned to her home at Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. George Piepenbrink and daughter left this afternoon for a few weeks' visit with friends at Defiance and Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Rev. C. M. Schaaf, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Neireiter, of West Washington street.

C. M. Jones, of the Pittsburg freight offices, will leave this evening for Ogdensburg, N. Y., where his wife has been stopping for several weeks.

Miss Mollie Tralman, of East Madison street, was given a delightful surprise last evening by a number of her young lady friends. Those present were the Misses Amelia Dideon, Tillie Zorn, Mamie Schaaf, Susie Wagner, Rose Carter, Mamie Kelleck, Jessie Schultz, Clara Meyers, Alice Ward, Lizzie Minsh, Ollie Schultz, Maggie Claboy, Cora Chander, Katie Johnson. At midnight a most delicious lunch was served in three courses.

Deborah Lodge No. 110, D. of R., I. O. O. F., installed the following officers at their last meeting: Bertha Scarlet, P. G.; Alice Earbler, N. G.; Sue M. Zimmer, V. G.; Ida Kitselman, R. S.; Ella Fisher, P. S.; Mary Snyder, treasurer; Jennie Bagless, R. S. to N. G.; Mary Baag, L. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Thompson, conductress; Mrs. Lopshire, Warden; Miss Ella Fisher, chaplain; Gusta Chase, inside guard; Mary Wilson, outside guard; Louisa Miller, R. S. to V. G.; Anna Likley, L. S. to V. G.

Last evening the Misses Tillie Zorn and Amelia Dideon gave a merry street car party in honor of Miss Lena Hain, of Decatur, Ind. Refreshments were served on the car. Music was furnished by the R. D. serenading club. Those who had the pleasure of participating in the joyful event were the following: May Zorn, Olive Dideon, May Schaaf, Grace Lawrence, Ida Brown, Carrie Unger, Louise Kronmiller, Tillie Sprual, Nellie Dong, Anna Miller, Fanny Griffith, Barrie Fredrickson, Sophia Jones, Jennie Hain, Lydia Welber, Alice West, Blanche Schafer, Helen Smith, Ollie Mace, Florence Scholl, Nellie Burton, Anna Kamp, Helen Nichols, Lena Hain, of Decatur, and Messrs. Frank Leading, Claude Anderson, Webb Strong, Theodore Wilkins, Charley Newman, Ben Kamp, Harry Stevens, Dan Baker, Roy Harris, Bob and Harry Smith, Clem Rogers, Arthur Nell, Alfred Brown, William Tiller, Andy Scholl, Arthur Bischop, Hugh Miller, James Woods, Carl Williams, Rob Bleck, Elmer McPherson, Fred Thompson and Lou Marks. After enjoying a most pleasant ride around the city they were invited to the home of Miss Ollie Mace, where ices were served, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Wheat, easier, cash, 56 1-2c; Sept., 57@57 1/2c; Dec., 60 1/2c.

Corn, easier; cash, 41 3/4@41 1/2c, July, 42 1/2c; Sept., 41 1/2@ 1/2c; Oct., 42 1/2c.

Oats, steady; July, 35c; Aug., 29 1/2c; Sept., 29c.

Pork, steady; July, $12.45; Sept., $12.52 1/2.

Lard, steady; July, $6.75; Sept., $6.80.

Ribs, firmer; July, $6.55; Sept., $6.55.

Rye, nominal, 45 1/2@47c.

RAILROAD "SPOTTERS."

Their Calling Is Disagreeable at Best and Sometimes Dangerous.

The killing of Special Agent George Newcomb of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway and the arrest of Special Agent Maxwell of the Chicago and Grand Trunk as an accessory to the murder have thrown some queer side lights on railroad "spotters," says the Chicago Herald. If a railroad wishes to protect its passengers from the ravages of confidence men, it may employ a "special agent" or a "detective" or a "spotter." The terms are synonymous, meaning a man who is supposed to have an extensive knowledge of criminals, their names, faces, methods of operation and hauling places.

He travels up and down the portion of the line to which he is assigned at all hours of the day and night. He knows most of the train service men, is always looking also for a "sure" tip, and as a rule is about as well known to the crooks as if they carried his photograph with them. His pay varies. He rarely receives less than $750 a year, rarely more than $1,200 and on some roads is only paid for the days he is actually in service. If he is inclined to be dishonest and can avoid detection, he has "things" on the side that add to his income. It pays to favor a crook of some fame, and a special agent who is willing to sell out this trust can expect rich plunder for his nest.

On the other hand, if he is honest, he has a hard, disagreeable life, attended with many dangers, and may reasonably expect the fate of George Newcomb at any hour. His life is not particularly in danger from an open attack, for the class of criminals operating on railroads are known far and wide as arrant cowards or "pikes." Once in awhile one of them will draw a gun, but not often. Their method of revenge is a secret one, planned stealthily and executed upon the victim at the moment when he is least prepared. Special agents know this so well that not one in a thousand would assert that Newcomb was killed by any other method than that of a well premeditated plan. The hour, the place, the time had been, to their notion, carefully calculated, and by a rapid lay of action so well prearranged the shot had been fired, gun held low out of sight, and the mouth of a small crowd to someone to them closed.

Newcomb was a good illustration of a special agent. He looked like a farmer. He could sit in a smoking car, and the uninitiated would have sworn he was a cattle raiser from southern Illinois. He knew more of the crooks of Chicago and had their pedigrees in finer shape than any other detective on the city force today. He had a peculiar habit, when meeting a "bad" man, of reminding him of his misdeeds, something which won him cordial hatred.

He was not as bright a man as Captain J. C. Ater, another special agent of note, now on retired, but he had bulldog courage and was counted square. It is told of him that a few days before he was shot it was arranged that when he visited a certain resort on State street a quarrel was to be picked with him by a couple of selected toughs, Long Jimmy being accused of acting as the leader. During the proposed row an officer was to be called in and Newcomb locked up. This was to disgrace him with the company. The plan worked well to a certain point. Newcomb came, the trouble began, the officer rushed in, but Newcomb saw the trap set for him. He drew his pistol, held off the officer, and the men and got away. Whether the officer was an innocent party to the transaction or not has not been developed.

A woman bordering on to spinsterhood was employed in a down town office as a stenographer. Her salary was not large and her face hardly attractive enough to bring in a husband. She boarded at a private hotel not far from Sixty-third street and twice a day journeyed on one of the suburban lines. At the same hotel for a short time lived a railroad official connected with the line she traveled over. He showed her some attention, and learning the amount of her income sent her with a card one day to the head special agent of the company. Two days later she was adding to her income $30 a month by "spotting" employes of the road. Two distinct lines of work were given her. First, as she traveled to and fro, she was to note if conductors and collectors tore off duplex slips when they collected cash fares and gave them to the passengers. Second, she was to report any conductor or trainman engaged in any conversation with a woman other than his business required. She was cute, clever and patient and for a week did well. By the end of that time, how and by what means no one knows, she was discovered. The word went around quietly among the men, and she was dubbed "The Pelican." Her usefulness was gone. She drew one month's pay and resigned by request.

SHE WAS DUBBED "THE PELICAN."

Hunting the Hippopotamus.

"Hippo shooting, compared with other sport, is poor," said Mr. Jackson, an African hunter. "In the first place, it depends more on accuracy of aim and proficiency in quick shooting than stalking. To crawl up to the edge of a high bank, probably several feet above the surface of the water, in which a school of these huge beasts is lying basking in the sun on the shallows, requires little skill, providing the wind is fair. Neither is a steady pot shot at range of 25 yards at a well defined mark, such as the beast's eye and ear, or a line between the two, as he lies perfectly still, half out of the water, and possibly asleep or floating motionless on top of the water, a great test of prowess in shooting. When once scared, however, the conditions are changed, as hippos then become cunning and take a great deal of circumventing and will test the sportsman's patience as well as the accuracy and quickness of his aim to the utmost."

When the Roman tramp set out in the morning for a day's business, he prayed to Themis to teach all housewives the value of hospitality.

How Long a Dog Lives.

The average age of a dog is 15 years. It varies in different species, and much depends upon the care they receive. A water spaniel lately died at the age of 24 years of "sheer old age."

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time
AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station Fort Wayne, Ind.

East Bound.	West Bound.
*5 45 a. m.	*3 30 a. m.
*6 50 a. m., From Chi	*5 20 a. m. Limtd
†8 25 a. m.	†6 00 a. m.
*3 05 p. m.	†11 40 a. m.
*9 20 p. m. Limited	*1 35 p. m.
†7 10 p. m. Crestline	*3 20 p. m.
†10 35 p. m. From Chi	*9 25 p. m. From Crestline.

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE. Schedule of Mar 20, 1894.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Lim., daily	4 05 a m
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 18 p m
Atlantic Express, daily	7 12 p m
Local Freight	8 00 a m
Lafayette Accommodation, arrive, except Sunday	11 00 am

GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	1 05 a m
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 35 p m
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	4 35 p m
St. Louis Limited, daily	6 30 p m

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Fort Wayne.	Ar Indianapolis
8 25 a m	12 50 p m
1 35 p m	5 50 p m
3 20 p m	11 05 p m
8 20 p m	3 30 a m

Lv Indianapolis	Ar Fort Wayne
7 00 a m	11 00 a m
1 20 p m	6 00 p m
7 00 p m	4 05 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping cars, dining cars and new free chair cars on New York vestibule limited. Free chair cars and dining cars on Pacific limited express.

Kansas City express and Cannon Ball has new free reclining chair and palace sleeping cars to Kansas City without change.
R. H. THOMPSON,
Passenger and Ticket agent, Fort Wayne Ind.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
GOING NORTH.

*For Grand Rapids and North	Lv. 2 15 am
	Lv. 8 05 am
	Lv. 2 35 pm
†From Richmond	Ar. 10 50 pm

GOING SOUTH.

†For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv. 5 45 am
	Lv. 12 05 pm
	Lv. 11 45 pm
†From Grand Rapids	Ar. 7 45 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 183 Way Freight	6 25 pm
No. 188 Cin. Express and Mail	10 25 am
No. 153 Detroit & Ind'pls Express	8 55 pm

NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 117 Way Freight	6 40 pm
No. 187 Through Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 152 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	1 45 pm

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	*2 56 am	*3 05 am
Cleveland Mail	†1 50 pm	†1 45 pm
Eastern Express	*7 00 pm	*7 05 pm
Local Freight	15 50 pm	18 10 am

WEST.	Arr.	Dep.
Chicago Express	*9 20 am	*9 30 am
Chicago Mail	†1 45 pm	12 05 pm
Western Express	*1 30 pm	*1 40 pm
Local Freight	10 50 pm	12 40 am

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday. Through Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Through tickets to all points at lowest rates and baggage checked to destination.
M. C. BAKER, City Pass. Agt., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FT. W., C. & L. R. R. AND L. E. & W. R. R.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE FORT WAYNE.

No. *20 Passenger	Arrive	11 40 am
No. †22 Passenger		10 10 pm
No. †120 Local		4 30 pm

SOUTH BOUND—LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

No. †21 Passenger	Leave	7 15 am
No. *21 Passenger		4 05 pm
No. †121 Local		5 30 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Time card

Leave Fort Wayne.	Arrive Indianapolis.	Arrive Cincinnati.
7:15 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:50 p. m.

Leave Cincinnati.	Leave Indianapolis.	Arrive Fort Wayne.
4:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	10:10 p. m.

All Summer Long

seekers for enjoyment and travelers who're on a voyage for pleasure will find luxurious delight in a trip on one of the

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO'S

ELEGANT STEAMSHIPS.

The Great Lake Route which touches

The Northern Michigan Summer Resorts.

Special. Everybody's favorite steamer the handsome steel "MANITOU" will start her semi-weekly trips twixt Chicago and Sault Ste Marie, about June 15th.

Send for illustrated pamphlets. Address Jos. Berolzheim, G. P. A.

LAKE MICH. AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANS. CO.

Rush and N. Water St. Chicago.

---COUPON---

Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 19. - No. 3.

Clip three coupons of different dates and bring or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY —OF THE— CIVIL WAR.

PART 12. NUMBER 3.

Size of Pages 16x11 1/2 inches. Number pages, over 830. Pages in each part 32. Price of each part only 10 cents. Number of pictures over 1000 and all of the history besides.

Three coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures each part.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

J. C. PELTIER,
17 W. Wayne St.
Office Telephone No. 8a. Residence Telephone, No. m.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters.

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

HARPER'S WAR VOLUMES

May 18, 1849.

To The Editor:

Volume No. 5 of Harper War Book just came, and it surprised me greatly to find the large colored map. Accept thanks for your promptness. I thought the other parts couldn't be beat, but they seem to grow better. If others appreciate the value of what you are giving for only 10 cents, you must sell a host of them, for if anybody once sees these War Volumes they must be as much surprised as I have been at so much, and so good, for such a low price. You deserve a vote of thanks for what you are doing. The good done by placing this great Harper history of the civil war in reach of every man, woman and child cannot be calculated.

Yours very truly,
F. B. D.

DR. T. J. DILLS

No. 26 W. Wayne St.,

Makes a Specialty of all Diseases —OF THE—

Eye and Ear

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

M. W. FAY WAREHOUSE & STORAGE

Warehouse Cor. Francis and Hayden Sts. Office 117 Calhoun St. Telephone 96.

SCHEUMAN & KLAEHN, Funeral Directors and Embalmers, No. 39 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. TELEPHONE—For night call, Nos. 175 and 186, for office, No. 125.

D. O. WEISELL & SON DENTISTS
EAST CORNER OF PIXLEY & LONG BLOCK

FT. WAYNE LOAN OFFICE. Est'd 1878. Time Tried. Fire Tested. Money, any amount Loaned on VALUABLES.

We deal in DIAMONDS Watches, Carpets, Dustless Goods, [illegible] AND SALABLES.

GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE, PAWNBROKER, 58 East Columbia Street.

SUMMER SUITS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW Patterns.

Just Received a Full line of New Summer Suitings.

Prices to Suit The Hard Times.

Call and Examine the Stock and Leave Your Measure before the Summer Rush Commences.

Fred Hardung,
N. W. Corner Main and Clinton Sts.

"This Hot Weather"

Depraved by the millions of flies is certainly too oppressive when considering that we can fit you out with

Screen Doors AND **Screen Windows**

Of all sizes and designs at prices heretofore unknown.

USE OUR

MONARCH GARDEN HOSE

For settling the dust and cooling the air about your house and reap the beneficial results and comfort of a small investment.

THE

MONARCH HOSE

Will render you the longest and most satisfactory service of any house in the market.

We are Headquarters for Hose Reels, Lawn Sprinklers, Nozzles and a general line of Hose repairs.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER,
38 and 40 East Columbia Street.
Telephone 86

To the Lady of Fort Wayne,

We are ready to do all kinds of Hair work, making Switches, dressing hair on head, cutting Bangs in the latest style, Shampooing, Manicuring and Massage for the face; will call at house. Orders can be left at the Thermer Bath Room, corner of Clinton and Berry St.

Mrs. S. M Raines,
Mrs. Carrie Storms.

THE NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

All kinds Switches, Bangs, Curling Irons, Alcohol Lamps, latest novelties in Hair ornaments—Hair Dressing and Shampooing, Manicuring and Face Steaming.

MISS. E. C. RODENBECK,
No. 29 E. Washington St.

Everything used by Amateur Photographers at 44 Calhoun St., second floor.

THE REMINGTON BICYCLE.

J. W. BELL,
11 and 13 Columbia Street.

Clothing Sales Agent wanted for Fort Wayne and vicinity. Liberal commissions paid, and we furnish the best and most complete outfit ever provided by any house. Write at once for terms. Send 2 or 3 references.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. J. S. McCURDY

DENTIST,

Removed to
21 WEST BERRY ST.
(Ground Floor.)
In east half of building occupied by Mr. F. R. Barrows' Art Gallery.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Attend the Fort Wayne Business College. Summer School begins July 2. Full course of study and practice. Arrange to enter now. 3-1m

---

The Kyle Music Co.,
82 Calhoun Street.
Sheet music played for customers. Everything in music and jewelry.
Cash or easy payments.

NEW BOOKS.

"Life of St. Francis of Assis" by Paul Sabatier.
"A Flower of France" by Marah Ellis Ryan.
"Kerrigans Quality" by Jane Barlow.
"A Daughter of Music" by G. Colmore.

AT LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun Street.

VITALINE

The only true Blood and Nerve Tonic. No Opiates or Bromides. For sale by

MEYER BROS & CO.

FREE! FREE!

A nicely illustrated 80 page Lincoln Story Book given to every purchaser of a package of LINCOLN TEA, price 25 cents. Ask your druggist, or **Lincoln Tea Co., 50 Harrison St.**

Bicycle Riders Attention.

We have a few 1893 high grade bicycles on hand, bran new, that we want to trade for second hand machines. Bring down your wheel and we will allow you a good price for it. This is a rare chance for you to get a $150 light wheel for a small amount of money.
RANDALL CYCLE CO.,
24f 31 West Berry St.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

Miss Anna Bood left yesterday for her summer home at Mackinac Island.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence 28 Chicago street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price 50c. 19 tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block. 24f

After a pleasant visit to Toledo, Ohio, Miss Emilie Reiling has returned to her home at Fort Wayne, Ind., 70 Pearl street.

Big Reductions

—IN—

Negligee -:- Shirts.

We're going to clean up our stock of Summer Negligee Shirts in a Hurry. We have marked all our Summer Shirts with Collars and Cuffs attached that sold at $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50 at the uniform price of

78c

These shirts are made of fine Madras Cloth, Percales and Cheviots and include such well known makes as the "Star," "Eagle," "Sterling," and others. It's by far the best values in shirts that is being offered.

OUR GREAT SALE OF

ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR MEN

—AT—

$4.98, $7.38, $9.88.

Is still in full blast although the assortment is being rapidly broken up we are still in a position to give you a very fair selection. The two or three hundred suits we still have on hand won't last long at the rate they're going. Come quick if you want one of these suits.

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

☞ Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 173. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office.........No. 173.
Editorial Rooms........No. 650.

Our Thermometer.

10 A. M.	79°
12 M.	82°
2 P. M.	85°

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana: Fair weather; north winds, becoming variable; warmer in central portions Sunday evening.

NEWS NOTES.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians meet tomorrow afternoon.

L. J. Bebilyn is with a party of traveling men at Rome City over Sunday.

S. B. Bond left this afternoon over the Grand Rapids railroad for Mackinaw.

Mrs. R. Gutches, of Bloomington, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeVilbiss.

Robert Carnahan left yesterday for Mackinac Island, where he will spend his summer vacation.

The entertainment to be given at the Second Baptist church on July 16th, has been postponed until the 23d inst.

George Geidor and wife have returned from Lake Maxinkuckee, where they have been for the past two weeks.

Miss Alice Zollinger and Miss Ollie Edsall will leave soon for Plymouth, Mich., where they will spend the summer months.

Miss Bertha Smith, of Springfield, Ill., will arrive in the city next week and be the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. M. Tower, a few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Flydner and children, of Bryan, Ohio, and Miss Mary Siebold, of this city, leave Monday morning for Devil's lake to spend two weeks.

Joseph Kirchdoner, bookkeeper for Fisher Bros., leaves today for a visit to Germany. His position will be filled by D. J. McKendry, late deputy city clerk.

The members of the Fort Wayne Cycle club will make a run to Churubusco tomorrow and will there meet a large number of riders from neighboring towns.

The Barber Asphalt Paving company announces today that Washington street, from Garden street to Sweeney park, will be opened to the public tomorrow morning.

Kekionga division, No. 51, Ladies' Auxiliary of the O. R. C., is now one of the flourishing lodges of the city. It will give its first social at O. R. C. hall on Thursday, July 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Seckler leave Monday for Buffalo, N. Y., and after a visit with friends then they will go to Mackinac Island where they will remain for the balance of the summer.

Will Peltier and Marion Black leave for Warsaw Monday, where they will train for the coming races. George Steel and a number of Chicago riders are also at the same place.

The Columbia City Cycling club is arranging to hold a grand race meet the last day of this month. I. W. Leonard is in charge of the event. The Warsaw Cycling club will hold a race meet some time in August.

The Newsboys' union held a meeting last night and decided to attend the "Last Days of Pompeii" on next Tuesday evening. A very low rate has been given them through the kindness of the management.

The Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church held a very interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at the church parlors led by Mrs. Frank A. Caswell. Mrs C. H. Randall spoke very entertainingly on the subject of foreign missions.

Mrs. John W. Uran entertained the O. R. C. club last Thursday evening. Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Wm. Watterson, Fred Bohlman, Wm. Kitselman, C. N. Taylor, C. W. Ziegler, C. P. Kaler, C. Rogers, D. Elliott, Misses Nellie Bohlman, Billie Ayers, Edith Akers.

The following young ladies picnicked at Williams' park yesterday, at which a very pleasant time was had: Misses Tillie Moellering, Amelia and Anna Hollenbeck, Lou Nahrwald, Mary Moellering, Minnie Heckemeyer, Sadie and Mamie Wonninghoff, Jennie Lepper and Amanda Nussman, of Chicago.

The A. O. U. W. excursion to Lakeside park, Warsaw, has been postponed. The recent strike and the depression in business made the postponement necessary. The excursion will be given later in the season, probably the early part of September, when it will undoubtedly be one of the largest of the season.

Last night burglars made a visit to Avilla, but did not get much of a haul. They went through the postoffice by forcing the lock off the front door. The safe was blown open and about $30 in cash, which was not in the vault, was secured. They failed, however, to gain an entrance to the cash vault. A few cigars from Haines & Co.'s stock were also stolen.

Raspberries Down to 8c Quart for This, Saturday Afternoon.

Nice Michigan Black Raspberries, 8c quart.

Nice Michigan Whortleberries, 9c quart.

Home Grown Cherries, 7c quart.
Cleveland Ripe Currants, 10c, quart.
Cleveland Gooseberries, 7c quart.
Choice Apples, 10 and 15c peck.
Choice Onions, 25c peck.
FAHY HOUSE.

Pompeii burns again tonight.

THE + PEOPLE'S + STORE.

IT is well known to the People of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that when "The People's Store" advertise their SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES, that the bargains offered are of a genuine nature, and that everything will be found EXACTLY AS ADVERTISED, and in sufficent quantities to supply the needs of all. At this sale we intend to outdo all previous efforts, we will not stop at anything, cost of goods will not be considered; our entire stock will be thrown before the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity at such wonderfully reduced prices as to defy competition.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE SATURDAY, JULY 14th AND CONTINUE TILL AUGUST 1st.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In a gigantic sale of this kind it is impossible to give quotations on every article. We give below fair samples of the hundreds of bargains to be found in every department.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

200 pieces Figured Challies worth 6c reduced to 3c yard.
150 pieces Best Light Calicoes at 4c yard.
100 pieces Best Indigo Blue Calicoes at 4c yard.
Our entire stock of Best Fancy Prints, Best Silver Gray, Black and White and Turkey Red Calicoes reduced to 5c yard.
100 pieces Percales, 32 inch wide reduced to 6½c yard.
Best Apron Ginghams at 5c yard.
Our entire stock of Fine Dress Ginghams which sold at 12½c and 15c reduced to 8½c yard.
50 pieces Crinkle Seersuckers were 10c at 7c yard.

Linen Department.

10 pieces All Linen Crash worth 7c at 5c yard.
All our Checked and Plain Crash that sold at 10c yard reduced to 8½c yd.
All our Best Bleached and Fancy Crash reduced from 12½ and 15c to 10c yd.
50 dozen Cotton Towels reduced to 3c each.
50 dozen All Linen Towels were 10c reduced to 7c each.
100 dozen All Linen Damask Towels reduced from 20c to 12½c each.
100 dozen Fine Damask Towels, Knotted Fringe reduced from 25c to 19c each.
25 pieces All Linen Table Damask reduced from 33c to 25c yard.
50 pieces All Linen Table Damask worth 50c, at 33c yard.
Our entire stock of Table Linens reduced from 50c and 58c to 39c yard.
All Best Turkey Red Table Damask reduced from 50c to 39c yard.
150 Bates Bed Spreads at 79c each.
100 Damask Bed Spreads were $1.25 at 89c each.

White Goods.

100 pieces Check White Goods reduced from 8½c to 5c yard.
75 pieces Check White Goods reduced from 12½c to 8½c yard.
50 pieces Dotted Swiss Muslin reduced from 35c to 25c yard.
50 pieces Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslin was 25c and 33c now 17c yard.
Finer qualities at greatly reduced prices.

Domestic Department.

5 bales Unbleached Muslin worth 6½c at 5c yard.
5 cases Lonsdale and Hill Bleached Muslin at 6½c yard.
25 pieces 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting worth 20c at 12½c yard.
200 pieces Outing Cloth reduced from 8½c to 5c yard.
Our entire stock of Fine Velvet finish Outing Cloth which sold at 10c and 12½c reduced to 8½c yard.
100 pieces White Domet Flannel worth 8c at 5c yard.
Great reductions on all Sheetings and Pillow Case Muslins.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen Shotten Mousquetaire Suede Gloves reduced from $1. to 69c pair.
50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Gauntlet Gloves reduced from 50c to 35c pair.
150 dozen Ladies' Silk Mitts worth 25c at 15c pair.
150 dozen Ladies' Silk Mitts worth 35c at 21c pair.
100 dozen Embroidered and Scolloped Handkerchiefs worth 15c at 6½c each.
150 dozen Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs reduced from 25c to 12½c each.

Laces and Fancy Goods.

Black Lace Flouncings which sold at $1.50 and $1.75 reduced to $1.00.
Black Lace Flouncings which sold at $2.50 and $3.00 reduced to $1.39 yard.
5000 yards Ecru Lace reduced from 17c and 20c to 12½c yard.
1000 yards Ecru Lace reduced from 15c to 10c yard.
25 dozen Tinted Art Squares reduced from 25c to 19c each.

Cloak Department.

The greatest slaughter of prices ever known. All Cloaks to be thrown out at next-to-nothing prices.

READ THIS:

Every Cloak in the store which sold at $7.50, $6.50 and $5.00 reduced to $1.90 each.

Every Cloak in the store which sold at $10.00, $9.00 and $8.50 reduced to $3.90 each.

The finest Cloak in the store which sold at $15.00 to $25.00 reduced to $5.00 each. Not a garment in the house costs more.

Wrappers.

Remarkable Values.

500 LADIES' WRAPPERS made up in the latest styles, of Fine Percales, Chambray etc., which ordinarily sell at $1.50 to $2.00 each

At 79c each.

300 LADIES' WRAPPERS made up for the finest trade of latest style Sateen Challies etc., worth $2.50 to $3.75 each

At $1.39 each.

Don't miss this chance.

Ladies' Waists.

100 dozen Ladies' Chambray Shirt Waists reduced from 50c to 33c each.
75 dozen Chambray and Percale Waists reduced to 39c each.
All Ladies' Waists which sold at 75c reduced to 50c each.
All Ladies' Waists which sold at $1.00 reduced to 75c each.
Ladies' Silk Waists at greatly reduced prices.

Upholstery and Curtains.

100 pair Lace Curtains reduced from $1.00 and $1.25 to 85c.
100 pair Lace Curtains reduced from $1.50 to $1.19 pair.
100 pair All Chenille Portiers reduced from $5.90 and $6.50 to $4.50 pair.
75 pair All Chenille Curtains reduced from $12.50 to $7.50 pair.
50 pieces Silk Stripe Drapery reduced from 75c and $1.00 to 50c yard.
50 pieces Figured Drapery Silk reduced from 50 to 25c yard.
100 Smyrna Rugs 30x72, reduced from $3.75 to $2.75 each.
All Swiss Madras Drapery Goods at marked reductions.

Notions.

50 dozen Silk and Leather Belts reduced from 25c to 15c.
1000 Velveteen Ends and Corners reduced from 10c to 5c.
Colgate Oatmeal, Honey, Clematis, White Wings, and Windsor Soaps, reduced to 5c cake.
Buttercup and Buttermilk Soaps 20c box.
Tappans Face Powder 5c box. Etc., etc., etc.

Silk Department—Wonderful Reductions Here.

50 pieces Figured India Silk was 50c at 25c yard.
75 pieces Figured India and Stripe Wash Silks worth 59c at 35c yard.
75 pieces Figured India and Changeable Silks were 75c and $1.00, reduced to 50c yard.
Cheney's Finest quality Figured Silks, Fancy Brocade and Embroidered Silk which sold at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yard, reduced to 69c yard.

Dress Goods.

150 pieces Stripe Dress Goods worth 25c at 12½c yard.
100 pieces Fancy Mixture, All Wool Dress Goods which sold at 39c and 50c at 25c yard.
Imported Dress Patterns and Silk and Wool Novelties at about half price.

Wash Goods.

Our entire stock of Shantong and Lut Chon Pongees, Satin stripe Lawn, Figured Muslins, etc., etc., which were 12½ and 15c., reduced to 8½c yard.
100 pieces Half Wool Challies, regular price 19c., reduced to 8½c yard.
Our entire stock of All Wool French Challies which were 50c and 75c, reduced to 35c yard.

Parasols and Sunshades.

50 All Silk Parasols at $1.00 each reduced from $1.75.
50 Fancy Parasols at $1.39 each were $2.00.
50 Fancy Parasols Cream and Colors, Plain and Changeable Silk at $2.25 reduced from $3.00 and $3.50.
Children's Parasols at about half price.
250 26-inch Gloria Umbrellas at 59c reduced from 79c.
150 26-inch Twill Umbrellas reduced to $1.19 from $1.50.
50 Colored Silk Umbrellas worth $3.00 at $1.50.

Hosiery Department.

300 dozen Ladies' Hose worth 10c., at 4 pair for 25c.
150 dozen Ladies Hose, Fancy Top Black Boot were 25c., reduced to 19c pr.
50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hosiery reduced from 60c to 29c pair.
100 dozen Children's Fast Black Hose worth 15c at 10c pair.
100 dozen Children's Fine Ribbed, Full Regular made Hose, worth 25c at 15c pair.

Underwear and Gents Furnishing.

150 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests worth 10c, at 6 for 25c.
100 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, long and short sleeves worth 25c at 15c each.
75 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests worth 33c at 19c each.
25 dozen Ladies' Lisle Vests worth 50c at 39c each.
50 dozen Men's Balbriggan Shirts worth 33c at 21c each.
100 dozen Men's Balbriggan Underwear reduced from 50c to 39c each.
50 dozen Men's Fancy Balbriggan Underwear reduced from $1 to 69c each.
75 dozen Men's Outing Shirts reduced from 50c to 39c each.
Our famous 50c Unlaundried Shirts reduced to 39c each.
Our entire line of Men's Summer Neckwear reduced from 25c to 15c each.

Embroideries and Corsets.

5000 yards Embroidery, reduced from 10c to 7c yard.
3000 yards Embroidery, reduced from 20c and 25c to 15c yard.
5000 yards Fine Embroidery, reduced from 30c and 35c to 19c yard.
10000 yards Black Embroidered Flouncings regular price 50c reduced to 25c yard.
100 dozen Summer Corsets reduced from 50c to 39c.
Greatly reduced prices on Muslin, Underwear, Children's Bonnets, etc., etc.

A Special Feature of This Sale will be the Remnant Counter—Remnants of all kinds of Goods at about Half Price. Remember Sale Commences July 14th, and continues till August 1st.

—ONE PRICE TO ALL.—

BEADELL & CO., - THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE IN THE CITY.

Margaret Mathews was fined $1 and costs by Justice Ryan for provoke.

Elmer Sommers, formerly barber for N. C. Brawand, is now with Renninghoff, on the south side.

Mrs. Frank M. Randall and children have gone to Bay View, Mich., where they will spend the summer.

Drop-in-meeting at 8 o'clock in Y. M. C. A. gymnasium tonight. If you have five minutes time, drop in and enjoy the singing.

The old Taylor university has been converted into an apartment house and a half a dozen families are now comfortably ensconced in it.

Corporal Rutherford, of the regular army, left for Fort Meade yesterday with Ferdinand Schierlach, a young farmer, whose home is near Portland, Jay county.

The Fort Waynes and Fort Wayne Stars will play a game of ball at Centlivre park tomorrow afternoon. A good game is expected, as both clubs are anxious to win.

Clarence Smith, cashier of DeWald & Co., left this morning for Cleveland, Niagara Falls, Toronto and other points of interest in the east. Mr. Smith is enjoying a ten days' vacation.

The directory of the Fort Wayne centennial have decided to purchase 2,000 medals to be sold at $1 each during the grand celebration here this fall. The medals will be works of art and all will no doubt be disposed of.

The following are the scores made yesterday by the regular league base ball teams: At Cleveland—Cleveland, 16; Philadelphia, 8. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 10; New York, 4. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 22. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 10.

Tomorrow Rev. J. S. Ainslie will preach his final sermons before his vacation, as he leaves for the east over the Nickel Plate Monday evening. But his pulpit will be supplied every Sunday morning during his absence by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, of the South church.

A very pleasant picnic party was given yesterday in the grove near Lakeside by Frank Beaver, and all those participating enjoyed themselves greatly. Those present were: Misses Lulu Floret, Anna Jones, Josie Wilkinson, Edna Thompson, Marion Webb, Helen Reitze, Madge Ordway, Louise Baser, Pearl Bernard, Nellie Fisher, Hattie Sauer, Susie Burnett, Blanch Liggett, Grace Liggett, Blanch Rhodes, Helen Biddle, Anna Biddle, Carrie Pressler, Myrtle Long, Bessie Colerick, Maud Sourweign, Lura Fee, Gwen Traxler, Gertrude Traxler, Clara Owen, Ruth Owen, Alba Beals, Lillian Ortman, Leah Tennant, Mabel Tennant, Hazel Pearce, Mabel Nelson, Messrs. Jay Read, Ed. Reitze, George Pressler, Herman Traxler, Gerard Traxler, Harry Andrews, Reg Andrews, Baron Long, Frank Pope, Frank Van Alstine, Nelson Tuttle, Eugene Hughes, Bert Whitney, Tom Ferguson, Robert Cook, Robert Evans, Guy Colerick, Ed. Engelking, Frank Beaver, and others.

When you go to Pompeii tonight take a dozen Bananas with you; 10c dozen, at the Market, next door to Randall hotel.

Household Goods For Sale.

For rent, four room cottage. All furniture in this cottage for sale, consisting of the best and all new. Will sell dishes, carpets, stoves and everything complete for a small family in housekeeping. Terms easy. Call at once, No. 225 East Jefferson, corner Hanna. 13 2t

I am selling a lot of wheels, have only six more days to close out my stock, must move then. Have a few $135 solid tired wheels, good condition, for $75 and $100 each; then, for today only, choice of a Victor Flyer, Century Columbia, Hartford or Cleveland, all in good condition, $50. Bicycle Caps, 25c; new $150 bicycles, for men or women, $85.
A. C. KATT.
No. 10 Arcade.

Pompeii burns again tonight.

Balloon ascension and parachute drop at Centlivre Park, on Sunday, July 15. 12 3t

Children, only 25c at Pompeii.

Any one contemplating buying a Bicycle or making a change, call and ride the League Chainless and be convinced of its superior qualities, at 119 Harrison street. HARRY MAX.

Pompeii burns again tonight.

WANTED.—Are you out of work and will you work for $18.00 weekly? If so, send $1 for sample and case and begin work next week. Only reliable men wanted. Shepp Company, No. 1020 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Spring goods have arrived in all the latest Fabrics. Suits from $25.00 and upwards.
PERRY N. DeHAVEN,
10eodtf 45 E. Berry St.

Go to Pompeii and keep cool.

Wanted.

You to bring your old Bicycles to us and we will trade bran new, high grade machines for a small difference. We have on hand a few 1893 $150 machines that we will dispose of in this way.
RANDALL CYCLE CO.,
24f 31 West Berry St.

Pompeii burns again tonight.

New! New!! New!!!

Latest out. Clothing cleaned by electricity. The only house in the United States that has it. This invention saves clothes and also gives better satisfaction than the old style of cleaning. At Gust Schubert's, 65 East Main street. Jul10 1m

Funny Fireworks at Pompeii.

Balloon ascension and parachute drop at Centlivre Park, on Sunday, July 15. 12 3t

Funny Fireworks at Pompeii.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

Children, only 25c at Pompeii.

CLEARING SALE

Of Bicycles, Tricycles, Cycle Sundries, Base Ball and Lawn Tennis Supplies.

$160	Columbia Racor	$132.50
150	" "	123.75
125	" Roadster	105.50
125	" Ladies'	105.50
125	Hickory "	103.75
125	" Roadster	103.75
125	" Racer	105.50
110	Hartford "	87.50
100	" Roadster	84.50
100	" Ladies'	84.50
75	" Girls'	62.75
75	" Boy's	62.75
95	Appolo Ladies'	60.00
85	" Gents	60.00
125	Spalding (used)	50.00

$75	Credenda Roadster	$54.50
65	" Racer	51.75
60	Western "	47.50
50	White Roadster	37.50

SECOND-HAND LIST.

$150	Century Columbias	$60.00
150	Victor Flyer	50.00
150	" "	50.00
150	Columbia (Ladies')	62.50
125	" "	35.00
150	Cleveland "	60.00
150	Columbia Racer, '94 Pattern Price,	125.00

$5.00	Lamp	$2.50	15c	Bicycle Oil	10c	$2.25	Bells	$1.50
4.50	"	2.25	40c	Lantern "	22c	2.00	"	1.25
3.00	"	1.75	25c	" "	17c	1.75	"	1.00
1.50	"	1.00	35	Oilers	21c	1.25	"	85
1.25	"	60	25c	"	14c	1.00	"	60
60	Locks	30	40c	Enamel	20c	2.50	Vest Bells	1.75
50	"	25	25c	Cement	15c	1.50	" "	1.00
25	"	20	20c	"	10c	1.00	" "	75
35	Repair Kits	23	85c	Spoke Grips	50c	75	" "	50

$6.00	Catchers Glove	$4.90	$1.50	League Ball	$1.25	$9.00	Hammock	$4.25
5.00	" "	4.00	1.50	Seam "	1.16	3.50	"	2.25
4.00	" "	3.00	1.00	League "	75	1.00	"	75
3.00	" "	2.10	75	" "	59		Hooks Pair	15
5.00	" Mask	4.90	50	" "	38		" "	25
4.00	" "	3.25	25	" "	20		Spreaders Pair	20
3.00	" "	2.10	10	" "	08	4.50	Base Ball Shoes	3.00

$7.50	Racket W & D	$6.00	50c	W & D Balls	45c	$8.00	Bicycle Suit	$6.25
7.00	" Slocum	6.00	Dozen	" "	$5.00	7.00	" Sweater	6.00
5.00	" "	4.00	$1.50	Bells	1.15	6.00	" "	5.25
4.00	" "	3.15	1.25	"	90	5.00	" "	4.50
2.50	" "	1.75	1.00	"	76	3.50	" "	2.75
1.50	" "	1.15	75	"	50	2.75	" "	2.25
2.25	Tennis Nets	1.75		White Duck Pants per pair 2.00,	4.00	1.25	" Stockings	90
1.00	" Caps	85		and	5.00	85	" "	60
75	" "	50	11.00	Bicycle Suit	8.75	4.00	" Shoes	3.00
50	" "	35	10.00	" "	8.25	4.00	" Pants	2.75

Trouser Guards 7c pair. Prices Lowest on Record.

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Life Size R. R. Locomitive In Fire.

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"Received the Head-To-Foot outfit all right, and am very much pleased with it. It was a perfect fit, even to the shoes."
MRS. L. N. KEMPTON, Claremont, N. H.

"The suits, Head-To-Foot Boy's Outfit and Man's Business Suits, were received O. K.—not only received O. K. but suits O. K. If bragging of the bargains I received will get you more orders you are sure to get them."
MRS. MARGARET NEWMAN, Barry, Ill.

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HIRAM W. TIMMONS, Att'y at Law, Tucson, Arizona.

"The Boy's Clothes arrived all right and am well pleased with them." W. J. K. IRWIN, Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

"Goods received and give good satisfaction in every respect. You may look for future orders."
J. M. RYAN, Lafayette, Ala.

A suit of ALL-WOOL clothes, ages 5 to 15 years—a Stanley Cap to match the suit—and a Pair of Stout and Shapely Shoes—that's The Hub's Head-To-Foot-Outfit for $5.00.

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